Saturday,
1st September, 1956

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## VOLUME VI, 1956

*(13th August to 8th September, 1956*

सत्यमेव जयते

Preservation Unit
Fumigated
On 29.9.83
Parliament Library

## THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

# CONTENTS

(*Part I—Vol. VI—Nos.* 21 *to* 40—13*th August to* 8th *September*, 1956)

COLUMNS

*No.* 21—*Monday*, 13*th August*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 994 to 1004, 1006 to 1008, 1010 to 1012, 1015, 1016, 1018, 1019, 1021, 1021, 1025 and 1026 . . . . . . . . 1131—60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1005, 1009, 1013, 1014, 1017, 1020, 1023, 1024, 1027 to 1029, 1031 to 1049 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1160—73

Unstarred Questions Nos. 604 to 611, 613 to 652 . . . . . . . 1173—90

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1191—94

*No.* 22—*Tuesday*, 14*th August*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1050, 1051, 1053, 1054, 1056 to 1058, 1060, 1061, 1064, 1065, 1067, 1068, 1071 to 1075, 1077 to 1079, 1081 . . . . 1195—1223

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1052, 1055, 1059, 1062, 1063, 1066, 1069, 1070, 1076, 1080, 1082 to 1113, 777 . . . . . . . . . . . . 1223—43

Unstarred Questions Nos. 653 to 679 . . . . . . . . . 1243—52

CORRECTIONS OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . . . 1253—54

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1255—58

*No.* 23.—*Thursday*, 16*th August*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1114, 1116 to 1120, 1122 to 1128, 1132 to 1138, 1140, 1142 to 1144, 1147 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1259—89

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1115, 1121, 1127, 1129 to 1131, 1139, 1141, 1145, 1146, 1148 to 1161 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1289—1300

Unstarred Questions Nos. 680 to 730 . . . . . . . . 1299—1330

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1331—34

*No.* 24 —*Friday*, 17*th August*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1163 to 1169, 1171, 1172, 1174 to 1184 . . 1335—62

Short Notice Questions Nos. 9 and 10 . . . . . . . . . 1362—64

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1162, 1170, 1173, 1185 to 1191, 1193 to 1203 . 1365—73

Unstarred Questions Nos. 731 to 739, 741 to 769 . . . . . . 1373—86

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1387—88

---

NOTE—The Sign† marked against a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

*No. 25—Monday, 20th August,* 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1208, 1211, 1214, 1216, 1217, 1219, 1224, 1225, 1228 to 1234, 1237 to 1240 and 1244 . . . . . . . . . . 1389—1416

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1204 to 1207, 1209, 1210, 1212, 1213, 1215, 1218, 1220 to 1223, 1226, 1242, 1243, 1245 to 1253 . . . . . . . . 1416—26

Unstarred Questions Nos. 770 to 805, 807 . . . . . . . 1426—42

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1443—46

*No. 26—Wednesday, 22nd August,* 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1254 to 1256, 1258 to 1260, 1262, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269 to 1272, 1274, 1275, 1278 to 1280 . . . . . . . . 1447—76

Short Notice Question No. 11 . . . . . . . . . . . 1476—79

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1257, 1261, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1273, 1276, 1277, 1281 to 1291, 1293 to 1300, 1192 . . . . . . . . . 1479—89

Unstarred Questions Nos. 808 to 820, 822 to 855 . . . . . 1489—1508

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1509—12

*No. 27—Thursday, 23rd August,* 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1301 to 1305, 1307, 1311, 1312, 1316, 1313, 1319, 1322 to 1325, 1327, 1340, 1329 to 1332 . . . . . . . . . . 1513—39

Short Notice Question No. 12 . . . . . . . . . . 1539—42

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1306, 1309, 1310, 1314, 1315, 1317, 1318, 1320, 1321, 1326, 1328, 1333 to 1338, 1341 and 1342 . . . . . . . . 1542—49

Unstarred Questions Nos. 856 to 884 . . . . . . . . . 1549—64

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1565-66

*No. 28—Friday, 24th August,* 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1343 to 1348, 1350 to 1352, 1355, 1357, 1360, 1361, 1364, 1365, 1368 to 1372, 1374 to 1377 . . . . . . . . 1567—97

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SPEAKER *re.* CERTAIN OBJECTIONABLE EXPRESSIONS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1597—99

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1349, 1353, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1359, 1362, 1363, 1366, 1367, 1373, 1378 to 1397 . . . . . . . . . . . 1600—11

Unstarred Questions Nos. 885 to 889, 891 to 933 . . . . . 1611—32

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1633—36

COLUMNS

*No.* 29—*Saturday, 25th August,* 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1398, 1400, 1401, 1428, 1402 to 1405, 1407, 1409 to 1412, 1415, 1418 and 1419 . . . 1637—62

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1399, 1406, 1408, 1413, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1420 to 1427, 1429 to 1449 . . . 1663—77
Unstarred Questions Nos. 934 to 1012 . . . 1677—1714
DAILY DIGEST . . . 1715—18

*No.* 30—*Monday, 27th August,* 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS —

Starred Questions Nos. 1452, 1454 to 1459, 1461 to 1465, 1470, 1471, 1473, 1475 to 1477, 1479, 1480 . . . 1719—45
Short Notice Questions Nos. 13 and 14 . . . 1745—51

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1450, 1451, 1453, 1460, 1466 to 1469, 1472, 1474, 1478, 1481 to 1489 . . . 1751—59
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1013 to 1033, 1035 to 1061 . . . 1759—78
DAILY DIGEST . . . 1779—82

*No.* 31—*Tuesday, 28th August,* 1956.

Starred Questions Nos. 1490, 1492, 1491, 1493, 1494, 1496 to 1500, 1502, 1507 to 1509, 1512 and 1513 . . . 1783—1809
Short Notice Question No. 15 . . . 1809—11
RE-STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE IN REPLY TO SHORT NOTICE QUESTION . . . 1811

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1495, 1501, 1503 to 1506, 1510, 1511, 1514 to 1520, 1522 to 1532 . . . 1811—22
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1062, 1063, 1065 to 1069, 1071 to 1073, 1075 to 1085 . . . 1822—30
DAILY DIGEST . . . 1831—34

*No.* 32—*Thursday, 30th August,* 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1534, 1536, 1537, 1539 to 1545, 1552, 1553, 1558 to 1561, 1563, 1564, 1566 to 1568 . . . 1835—64

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1533, 1535, 1538, 1546 to 1551, 1554 to 1557, 1565, 1569 to 1581, 1583 to 1585 . . . 1864—76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1086 to 1174 . . . 1876—1918
DAILY DIGEST . . . 1919—24

No. 33—*Friday*, 31st *August*, 1956.

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1586 to 1592, 1594 to 1601, 1603, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1612 . . . . . . . 1925—54

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 16 . . . . . . 1954—56

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1593, 1602, 1605, 1607, 1610, 1611, 1613 to 1629. . . . . . . . 1957—65

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1175 to 1211. . . . . . 1965—82

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . 1983—86

*No.* 34.— *Saturday*, 1*st September*, 1956—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS——

Starred Questions Nos. 1630 to 1639, 1643, 1644, 1646 to 1648, 1650, 1653, 1654, 1656, 1657, 1660 to 1662. . 1987—2014

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions No. 1640 to 1642, 1645, 1649, 1651, 1652, 1655, 1658, 1659, 1663 to 1681. . . . . . . 2015—26

Short Notice Question No. 17 . . . . . . 2027

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1212 to 1250. . . . . . 2027—42

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . 2043—46

*No.* 35—*Monday*, 3*rd September*, 1956—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION—

Starred Questions Nos. 1682 to 1687, 1689 to 1694, 1696 1698 to 1701, 1703 to 1707. . . . . . . . 2047—75

Short Notice Questions Nos. 18 and 19 . . . . . . 2076—79

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1688, 1695, 1697, 1702, 1708 to 1721. . 2079—86

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1251 to 1287 . . . . . . 2086—2104

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . 2105—08

*No.* 36—*Tuesday*, 4*th September*, 1956—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1722 to 1730, 1752, 1733 to 1735, 1737 to 1740, 1742, to 1744. . . . . . . . 2109—37

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1732, 1736, 1741, 1745 to 1747, 1749 to 1751, 1753 to 1761, 1763 to 1768 . . . . . . 2138—48

Unstarred Questions No 1288 to 1329

DAILY DIGEST 2165—68

रद्द CANCELLED

No. 37—*Wednesday, 5th September*, 1956.

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1769 to 1778, 1780 to 1783, 1785, 1786, 1788 to 1791 . . . . . . . 2169—96

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1779, 1784, 1787 1792 to 1797, 1799 to 1814 2196—2207

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1330 to 1367. . . . . . 2207—26

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . 2227—30

No. 38—*Thursday, 6th September*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1815 to 1821, 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830, 1832 to 1836. . 2231—59

Short Notice Question No. 20 . . . . . . . . . . 2259—61

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1822 to 1824, 1827, 1828, 1831, 1837 to 1863, 1865 to 1869 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2261—78

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1368 to 1419. . . . . . . . . 2278—2306

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2307—10

No. 39—*Friday, 7th September*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1870, 1872 to 1879, 1882 to 1886, 1888 to 1893 . 2311—38

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1871, 1880, 1887, 1894 to 1903. . . . . 2338—43

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1420 to 1449 . . . . . . . . 2343—56

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2357—60

No. 40—*8th September*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1904, 1909 to 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1924 to 1927, 1930 to 1934 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2361—86

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1905 to 1908, 1913, 1915, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1928, 1935 to 1941, 1943, 1944 . . . . . . . . . . . . 2386—94

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1450 to 1479, 1481 to 1488 . . . . . . 2394—2412

DAILY DIGEST 2413—16

INDEX 1—191

# LOK SABHA

*Saturday, 1st September, 1956*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[ MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Border Raids

***1630. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have made any demand for the loss of life and property of Indian nationals caused by raids from Pakistan side from the 1st February, 1956 onwards; and

(b) if so, the result of these demands?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) Compensation has been claimed in one case.

(b) We are still awaiting reply from the Government of Pakistan.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know in how many cases the Government of India has written to the Government of Pakistan and in how many cases replies have been received from them?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** We have written to the Government of Pakistan in all the cases. But in some of these cases replies from the Pakistan Government are awaited. I can say that replies from the Government of Pakistan are awaited in three cases.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether the Pakistan Government has also claimed any sums for the loss of life and property of their nationals, so far as the Indian border is concerned ?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I could not follow the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may repeat the question a little louder. I also couldn't hear the question.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I have been told that the Government has written to the Government of Pakistan with regard to the claims for loss of life and property to the Indian nationals by raid by the Pakistan side. I want to know whether the Pakistan Government has made any similar claim so far as the Government of India is concerned.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Most of these raids are in the nature of civilians coming here, creating trouble, stealing cattle and the rest. In such cases, normally there is no question of compensation being asked. But such border incidents or whatever it is occur on both sides and both sides put forward claims. I cannot, for the moment, remember whether the Pakistan Government has made any financial claim on any particular occasion.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether any claim has been received by the Government of India from the Pakistan Government so far as loss of life of Indian nationals is concerned?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** My colleague has just said that in one case, quite apart from the Nekowal incident which has been dealt with separately and in regard to which, without accepting the claim for compensation as such, the Pakistan Government has made a payment of Rs. 1,00,000/- *ex gratia* payment to the dependents of those who were killed, the Government of India have made a claim for compensation and that is a matter under correspondence.

**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** May I know the total number of raids made by Pakistan during this year?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** During the period beginning from the 1st of February 149 raids were made on the Indian territory.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I explain further? As I explained, a very large number of these raids are in the nature of civilians coming and stealing some crops or cattle or something like that.

### Edible Oils

***1631. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual minimum requirements of edible oils in the country;

(b) the extent by which production of edible oils fall short of the country's annual minimum requirements; and

(c) whether Government have thought of the advisibility of stopping the export of edible oils or oil seeds so long as the country's minimum requirements are not fulfilled?

**The Minister of Cosumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Precise figures are not available. They are roughly 6 million tons per annum on the basis of the per capita estimate of oil consumption by the Nutrition Advisory Committee.

(b) About 4.6 million tons.

(c) The quantum for export of oils and oil seeds of controlled varieties is being determined after a review of crop position, internal requirements and price trends.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know the extent by which the annual available quantities of edible oils, after excluding the exported oils and oilseeds, fall short of the actual requirements?

**Shri Kanungo:** As you will see, the total production of the country is very much short of the total requirements. The exports have got to be continued for balancing the trade, as I have mentioned.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** May I enquire what has been the effect of import of coconut oil from Ceylon on the price of indigenous coconut oil and may I also enquire whether the Government intend revising its policy of import because of the low price of coconut oil prevailing in the local market?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have no exact information about prices at the moment. As far as the question of revision is concerned, the matter is looked into from month to month.

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** May I know whether the shortfall of edible oil is in any way due to the amount of oil which is used for soap in this country?

**Shri Kanungo:** As I have mentioned, our total production of oil-seeds is roughly 5.5 million tons whereas our requirements, on the basis of two ounces a day, would be about 15 million tons.

**Shri Barman:** Is the hon. Minister aware that very recently the price of edible oil, especially of mustard oil, has shot up very much and, if so, what are the reasons? May I also know whether in view of these factors the hon. Minister will think of stopping the export of oilseeds?

**Shri Kanungo.** The export of mustard oil and rape oil seeds have been prohibited and it has got a soothing effect on the prices.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Since it has been stated that there is a big gap between the requirements and the production, may I know what the Government propose to do in the coming year to meet the actual requirements and fill the gap?

**Shri Kanungo:** That is one of the factors which has been studied by the Planning Commission and various measures have been suggested for increasing the output of oilseeds.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Regarding the levy of duty on edible oil it was stated during the last budget session that it would not be passed on to the consumer. Now it has been passed on to the consumer. May I know what the Government are doing in the matter in the light of the new rise in prices?

**Shri Kanungo:** I do not agree with the suggestion that it has been passed on to the consumer. Of course, there have been rises and reductions in the price of oilseeds due to the actions of various factors.

### Conversion of Refugee Camps into Townships

***1632. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by West Bengal Government consisting of Government of India and State Government Officers to look into the possibility of converting some of the existing refugee camps into townships and to work out financial implications have submitted their reports;

(b) if so, how many camps were visited by them; and

(c) how many camps have been recommended by them for conversion?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle):** (a) Not yet.

(b) 19 camps have been visited by the Committee so far.

(c) On the basis of investigations made so far, four camps are considered to be suitable for conversion into townshisps.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know the number of camps functioning at present and the population in each?

**Shri J. K. Bhonsle:** The total number of camps up to the 15th July is 157 and the population 2,54,690.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** My I know whether the squatters' colonies that have been regularised by the Government will also be visited by the Committee for conversion?

**Shri J. K. Bhonsle:** The question of converting these squatters' colonies in to township does not arise actually because the sqatters have built their own houses or sheds, as the case may be, whereas in the new township on the basis of four or five considerations; Government have to consider whether it is necessary to establish a township or not. But, in the case of squatters' colony, we shall certainly provide certain amenities wherever necessary.

### Basic Refractories

*1633. **Shri Ram Kishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up one more factory for making basic refractories;

(b) if so, the name of the site chosen and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred in this regard?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) A proposal to set up a factory for making basic refractories is under the consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme have yet to be finalised.

**Shri Ram Krishan:** May I know the annual output of these factories?

**Shri M. M. Shah:** The annual output of these factories is 2.8 lakh tons and the proposed factory will produce about 30,000 tons.

### Export of Coal

*1634. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position of export of coal has improved as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Expert Committee which was appointed to suggest measures for promoting export of coal;

(b) if so, to what extant?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) and (b). The actual volume of export has not increased notwithstanding the measures taken to facilitate them.

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** May I know how many of these recommendations have been accepted and how many rejected?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** About 3 recommendations of the committee have been accepted; one is still under consideration and it has not been possible to accept recommendations.

**Shri P. C. Bose:** In view of the fact that the country will require an enormocue quantity of coal in the immediate future for the steel plants, may I know what is the policy of the Government in regard to export of coal from India?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** Internal requirements are always taken into consideration; but, it is necessary to export some quantity to earn foreign exchange.

**Shri Matthen:** The hon. Deputy Minister knows that the congestion in the Calcutta Port is increasing; therefore, is he considering the proposal of the World Bank Mission to have separate port on the west of the Hooghly river for coal expor?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** This question should be put to the Minister of Transport.

### Indian Emigration Act

*1635. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi;** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Indian Emigration Act of 1922 were strictly enforced in 1955 and are being enforced in 1956 also;

(b) whether any exception has been made in the case of skilled workers; and

(c) if so, how many persons were sent to foreign countries?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) No exception as such has been made. The Act, however, provides that skilled workers may be permitted to emigrate on compliance of the formalities prescribed therein.

(c) Does not arise as no exception has been made.

**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** May I know whether there is stopping of emigration to Malaya and if so, whether Indians are going to other countries?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** Yes; they mostly go to the Middle-East where they work for the oil companies.

**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** May I know whether doctors and engineers are excluded from the purview of this Act?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** Doctors and engineers, who are treated as highly skilled personnel, are ordinarily excluded from the purview of the Indian Emigration Act.

**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** May I know what is the position in regard to the recruitment of skilled workers?

**Shri Sadath Ali Khan:** Recruitment of skilled workers is subject to the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act. An application for the recruitment of skilled workers is submitted in the prescribed form by the prospective employers or their agents to the office at the port of embarkation, who, on being satisfied that the terms and conditions offered are satisfactory, grant the required permission.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know why some of the skilled workers who have returned from Kuwait in Persian Gulf are not allowed to go back?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it in general or with reference to individual cases?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** General.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I will enquire into it if the hon. Member draws attention to particular cases.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know whether it is a fact that some quotas have been allotted to the different countries under this Act? May I know whether all those quotas have been fulfilled last year and whether it is a fact that passport was not given to some persons for emigration to other countries?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Is the hon. Member referring to Malaya or some other country?

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** I am referring to Malaya.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As a matter of fact, our policy has been to prevent Indians going to Malaya. The Government of Malaya, of course, are very anxious to recruit from India, but for various reasons we stopped this, except in very special cases where we gave permission in regard to skilled workers. There is no question of their laying down quotas; it is for us to lay down whether Indians should go or not to go.

## National Construction Corporation

*1636. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the progress so far made in the proposal to set up a National Construction Corporation to effect economy in construction and to carry out construction programmes expeditiously?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** The Government of India have approved in principle the proposal to form a National Construction Corporation. The details of the scheme, namely, the Articles of Association and the Memorandum of Association of the proposed Corporation are under preparation.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know whether the *ad hoc* committee that has been appointed in this matter has submitted its report?

**Shri Hathi:** Yes, Sir.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** May I know if the principle is accepted that the Corporation will be an autonomous one?

**Shri Hathi:** Yes, Sir; it will be an autonomous corporation and will consist of the representatives of the participating States and some representatives of labour. That will be the body which will undertake the execution of river valley projects.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** Is it the intention of the Government to give some experimental contracts as soon as possible to this Corporation?

**Shri Hathi:** That really is the idea. As soon as we get the consent and agreement of some of the States, the Government's intention is to give some work to this Construction Corporation and see its working.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** May I know if this Corporation will employ workers permanently and if so, only skilled or unskilled also?

**Shri Hathi:** This Corporation will have technical men who will be permanent employees. So far as unskilled labour is concerned, it will depend on the locality itself and they will not be permanent, because they will have to change the form of the work from place to place.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In certain projects there is surplus of personnel and in certain projects there is shortage of personnel. There is going to be retrenchment in regard to certain other projects. May I know whether this Corporation will deal with such questions?

**Shri Hathi:** Really that was one of the objectives with which this Corporation was thought of. It would be a continuous process for this Corporation to execute the works and probably it can to some extent solve the question of surplus personnel.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know the main features of the report of this *ad hoc* committee? May I also know whether Government have accepted this report in toto or with reservations?

**Shri Hathi:** Government have accepted it in toto. Only certain matters were referred to the committee, namely, whether it should be a company or a corporation, its composition, the nature of the work, how the work should be given to the corporation etc. All these questions were referred to this *ad hoc* committee.

### Vigilance Officer

*1637. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvement has been effected in the working of the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices since the Vigilance Officer was appointed; and

(b) the number of officers dealt with for corruption and other irregularities?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Yes, Sir. There has been marked improvement in the expeditious disposal of disciplinary cases and complaints. There has also been tightening up of procedure in the various organisations in the Ministry with the object of eliminating chances of corruption.

(b) Vigilance Cell dealt with 352 cases involving corruption and other irregularities since its formation. Out of these 15 officers were involved in cases of corruption.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether all these cases were reported by some persons and were detected from the nature of the complaints or were detected by the vigilant officers themselves?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** Some cases were detected from the nature of the complaints and some by the work done by the vigilant officers themselves.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** May I know how many cases were detected by vigilant officers?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** I cannot give that figure off hand; I require notice of that question.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary**: May I know whether any criminal cases have been instituted against any of the officers?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** I cannot say the exact number of criminal cases made against officers. But, we have given adequate punishment in the shape of departmental disciplinary action. In some cases criminal proceedings have been taken, but I cannot give the exact number.

### भारत साधु-समाज

*१६३८. **श्री वीरस्वामी :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत साधु-समाज देश के किन-किन भागों में देश की योजनाओं को पूरा करने में अपना सहयोग प्रदान कर रहा है, और

(ख) उनका सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० न० मिश्र):** (क) तथा (ख). "भारत साधु-समाज" एक गैर सरकारी संस्था है जो सम्पूर्ण देश में विकास तथा निमार्ण कार्यों के लिए साधुओं को संगठित करने में दिलचस्पी रखती है। ज्ञात होता है कि यह समाज, जो भारत सरकार के लिए जिम्मेवार नहीं है, इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये स्कीम तैयार कर रहा है। इस बारे में जब प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होंगे तो साधुओं का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के ध्येय से सरकार उन पर उचित विचार करेगी।

**Shri Veeraswamy:** May I know how the sadhus who do not know what work is and who are entirely dependent upon society can help implementation of the Five Year Plan?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** This assumption is quite peculiar that they do not know any work.

**Shri Veeraswamy:** May I know the schemes which they are going to implement towards the progress of our country?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I can broadly indicate some of the items of their programme which include anti-corruption drive, anti-adulteration drive, development of cow, moral uplift and then *bhajan, kirtan* of course.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** What is the membership of this Sadhu Samaj and what percentage does it constitute to the total number of sadhus in our country?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** The exact numerical strength I cannot give, but it is my personal guess that the number is six or seven lakhs. How far they will be able to come under this organisation is a matter to be seen in the future.

**Shrimati A. Kale:** May I know how much money is being spent on this Samaj?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Absolutely no amount is being spent on this Samaj by the Government.

**Shri Punnoose:** Is it a fact that they have promised not to eat without doing work?

**Mr. Speaker**: Not to eat without doing work? Next question.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** No work, no wages. That is the principle.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I do not know about this promise of ...

**Mr. Speaker:** I have gone over to the next question.

**Shri Veeraswamy:** May I know the amount they have asked for from the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called another question.

**Shri Veeraswamy:** They have asked for Rs. 30 crores, it is reported in the papers.

**Mr. Speaker**: Order, order. I have called another question.

### Road Construction by Officers

***1639. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 89 officers from all parts of India completed four furlongs of approach road linking Mourthala village with the Grand Trunk Road after working for two weeks near Kurukshetra (East Punjab);

(b) if so, the total expenditure on their boarding and lodging; and

(c) the expenditure on T.A. and D.A.?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) In order to impart practical training in village uplift work to the Social Education Organisers and Block Development Officer trainees, a training camp was organised jointly by the Directors of the two Training Centres at Nilokheri, in October, 1955. The camp was held in village Mourthala near Kurukshetra in the Cummunity Development Block, Thanesar, and lasted for about 18 days. Besides other activities, the trainees alongwith the villagers did earth work on the construction of four approach roads to village Mourthala, totalling approximately 3 miles in length.

(b) The trainees paid for their own board. An expenditure of Rs. 288/- was incurred in providing tentage accommodation to the trainees.

(c) No T. A. or D.A. was paid to the trainees by the Training Centres.

### Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

***1643. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1186 on the 23rd December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have asked for any loan for building industrial houses for workers in Kulti Indian Iron and Steel Works;

(b) whether Government have enquired as to why industrial housing loans are not being availed of by the State Government of West Bengal or private employers; and

(c) the plans Government have to provide houses for them under the Second Five Year Plan in view of acute shortage of houses for the workers in this area?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) No.

(b) Loans and subsidies totalling Rs. 22.54 lakhs & Rs. 36.39 lakhs respectively have so far been sanctioned to the State Government and private employers for the construction of industrial housing in West Bengal.

(c) The State Government are pursuing the question of locating suitable plots of lands in the Kulti area.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the fact that Martin Burn is one of the biggest steel companies and it had in 1954-55 a phenomenal increase of 700 per cent in its profits, what does Government propose to do to force the employers to change the hovels of the workers into good houses beyond holding out the promise of loans?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** That is a bigger issue and several Ministries are concerned with this problem. We are not in a position to say anything about that.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: In answer to the budget debate on this Ministry about industrial housing the

Minister had stated that the response from both the employers and the State Governments had not been satisfactory. Is there any proposal by the Central Government to call tripartite conferences to discuss this important question of workers' housing with the private employers especially of substantial means and in industries which are important for the nation like steel?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** We have no such proposal at the moment.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** There was a proposal under the consideration of Government to levy towards housing a certain cess. May I know at what stage that proposal is?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** This question does not arise out of the original question. The original question is regarding industrial housing in Kulti area.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Is it a fact that the employers all over the country have been resisting house building? If so, is the Government considering limiting dividend against house building?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** We have no such information that the employers are resisting any scheme or anything.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** A large proportion of the amount that has been provided by the Government for industrial housing schemes is lapsing from year to year. At the same time, Government are putting forward the statement that they are going to make industrial housing one of the important schemes of the Second Five Year Plan. In view of the failure of both the State Governments and the employers to utilise this very important amount which is budgeted for this purpose, may I know what the Government proposes to do to enquire into the entire matter, discuss with the employers and the State Governments and the workers and utilise this amount of money?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** The hon. lady Member just asked the same question in a different form a little earlier and my reply was we have no such proposal at the moment.

**Shri Nambiar:** What is the exact alternative for the Government?

### Integration of India's River Systems

***1644. Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission have under enquiry an All India Plan of linking and integrating the river systems of India for development work;

(b) whether any progress has been made regarding this enquiry; and

(c) what will be the approximate period necessary to complete the enquiry?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Water and Power Commission are studying the possible linking of Indian river systems for development of waterways.

(b) Proposals for linking of some of the East flowing and West flowing rivers have been studied and an estimate has been prepared of preliminary investigations of these schemes.

(c) The preliminary investigations will take about three years.

**Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** Is it a fact that Sir Aurthur Cotton put forward about the year 1875 concrete proposals for linking up these river systems and actually drew up an irrigation map of India taking the canal from Ganga to Cape Comerin?

**Shri Hathi:** It is true that Sir Arthur Cotton had made a report, but we cannot say he made concrete proposals. There were certain suggestions about the possibilities of developing the waterways in the country.

**Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** Is it a fact that freight charges in the navigation canals would work out much cheaper than the railways?

**Shri Hathi:** May be, Sir.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Last week the Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra stated that the linking of the Godavari and the Krishna and sparing the waters of Krishna for Madras State is under the active consideration of the Planning Commission. At what stage is it?

**Shri Hathi:** This relates to navigation. Perhaps the hon. Member is......

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** No, linking of the two river systems.

**Shri Hathi:** Of course, there was a proposal which is being considered, but that is for the purpose of irrigation and not for navigation.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** In view of the fact that now the Godavari, the Krishna and the Pennar are already linked for navigational purposes, would it be taken up to Mahanadi in Orissa at least?

**Shir Hathi:** We have under consideration also the question of linking up the Mahanadi wilh the Narmada. That is also being examined.

### Central Public Works Department

***1646. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some work charged staff at Bhopal, Lalitpur and Jaipur aerodromes were transferred along with the works from the Provincial Public Works Departments to the Central Public Works Department;

(b) if so, whether their services in the Provincial Public Works Departments are being counted for seniority etc.; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Yes, Sir, the staff were taken over from the former Indian States.

(b) and (c). The question is under examination.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know how many workers are involved in this, and the period of service lost by them on account of this transfer?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh):** Actually, no period of service has been lost. The matter is under examination and our intention is to give them credit for the period during which they served with the State Government.

### Tea Gardens

***1647. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of the tea gardens owned by the Europeans and the Indians separately in Assam at present; and

(b) the total area under actual plantation?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). The total area under actual tea cultivation in Assam is about 387,200 acres. Of this about 221,000 acres are under non-Indian Estates and 166,200 under Indian Estates.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** How does the actual area of land under plantation at present compare with that before 1947, that is, before Independence? May I also know how the new area of land under plantation has augmented the production of tea in Assam?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have not got the exact figures. But I can say off hand that there has not been very much increase in the area under tea.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** May I know the reason?

**Shri Kanungo:** One reason is the restriction on the expansion of the acreage under tea, under the International Tea Agreement. Besides, the market fluctuations are such that they do not encourage new acreages.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** May I know whether it is a fact that the total area occupied by the gardeners is four times the area which is actually under tea?

**Shri Kanungo:** There are no exact figures in regard to this, because the States have got them. But the Plantation Enquiry Commission have given certain assessments.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** May I know whether there is any proposal in the contemplation of Government to nationalise the tea industry in Assam?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is going from the total area to nationalisation.

**Shri S. C. Deb:** May I know how much of the area is uneconomic, and where such holdings are located?

**Shri Kanungo:** I would refer the hon. Member to the *Report of the Plantation Enquiry Commission*, which has been placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** But the copies are not yet available.

**Shri S. C. Deb:** It has not been placed.

**Shri Kanungo:** It has been placed in the Library.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The copies are not available.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has it been placed on the Table of the House or in the Library?

**Shri Kanungo:** It has been placed on the Table of the House. It has not yet been printed. It has been mentioned already that when it is printed, it will be distributed to the Members.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** After how many months?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it placed in the Library? Of course, whatever is placed on the Table of the House is placed in the Library.

### पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में परिवहन सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

***१६४८. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सिद्धान्ततः यह

स्वीकार किया है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को परिवहन सम्बन्धी सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार रेलवे-परिवहन के स्थान पर सड़क-परिवहन को प्रोत्साहन देगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि तत्काल कितने मील सड़क बनाने की आवश्यकता है ?

**योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र) :** (क) यातायात के सभी साधनों में जिन में सड़कें तथा रेलवे शामिल हैं, सरकार की नीति समन्वित विकास (co-ordinated development) करना है और जिन क्षेत्रों में रेलें नहीं हैं उन में द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कों तथा सड़क-यातायात के विकास के लिये अच्छी रकमें (liberal allotments) रखी गई हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, परन्तु देश के देहाती क्षेत्रों में सड़कों की समस्या के बारे में एक जांच की जा रही है ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को कभी मौका मिला है कि रेलवे स्टेशन से २० मील दूर के इलाके में या ३० मील दूर इलाके में जायें और देखें कि वहां पर सड़कों की क्या हालत है और कितनी आवश्यकता वहां पर सड़कें बनाये जाने की है ?

**श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र :** जी मैं तो देहात का रहने वाला हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि वहां क्या हालत है । २० या ३० मील तक नहीं बल्कि उस से भी दूर जाने का मौका मुझे मिला है और मुझे मालूम है कि बहुत से क्षेत्रों में सड़कें नहीं हैं ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार वहां पर सड़कें बनाये जाने की फर्स्ट प्रेफेंस देगी और स्टेशनों के आसपास ही सड़कें बनाने पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित नहीं करेगी ? जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, उन को उन्नत करने के लिये क्या फर्स्ट प्रेफेंस सरकार देगी ?

**श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र :** राज्य सरका इन बातों की तरफ काफी ध्यान देती हैं इस की एक मिसाल पिछली बार जब द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाई जा रही थी, देखने को मिली । उस समय हमें पता चला कि इन सड़कों के विकास के लिये कई योजनायें उन्होंने बना रखी हैं ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether the Minister has tried to find out what constitutes a backward area, in terms of transport, and if so, what it is?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** It is not for us to define what would constitute a backward area. But as you are aware, under article 275 (1) of the Constitution, the Home Ministry makes some grants for the purposes of development of the backward classes and Scheduled Tribes But they are not meant for backward areas as such and we do not have any definition of a backward area, in the sense in which the hon. Member wants it.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सरकार की नीति यह है कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना काल में सड़क तथा रेल यातायात का समन्वित विकास हो । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि संथाल परगना के पिछड़े भूभाग में न एक सड़क है और न ही कोई रेल की लाइन है ? क्या उस इलाके के लिये भी आप ने कोई योजना तैयार की है ?

**श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र :** जी नहीं, इस की छानबीन तो उस तरह नहीं की गई है । मगर यह विषय राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखता है और अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो इस की जानकारी भी उन को मिल सकती है ।

**श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह :** क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत टिहरी-गढ़वाल में कितने मील मोटर की सड़कें बनीं और द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी मील लम्बी सड़कें वहां बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ?

**श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र** : मैं साधारण तौर पर इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में जितनी रकम रखी गई थी उस से कहीं ज्यादा रकम दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में रखी गई है । इस चीज को देखते हुए मैं अंदाजन यह कह सकता हूं कि बहुत से इलाकों की आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो जायेंगी ।

### Loans for House Building

***1650. Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state how far the Central Government servants have taken advantage of the loan granted by Government for house-building?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** The Scheme has not been in operation for a sufficiently long period to enable any reasonable assessment of the position. Of the 31 applications received so far, 2 have been accepted, 10 rejected and 19 are under consideration. The amount of loan assistance sanctioned totals Rs. 47,800.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** During the last session, the Minister had told us that temporary employees and permanent employees would get the same benefit. May I know whether temporary employees, who have been serving for ten years at least, have been given such facilities?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh):** Actually, all the Ministries concerned and the Departments have been sent intimation. It is for them to sponsor applications, and when they are duly sponsored, they will be considered on merits.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether any portion of the sum allotted under the Second Five Year Plan has been earmarked for the temporary staff?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** There is no separate earmarking of amount for the temporary staff, nor is it considered necessary. We shall see, after administering this for some time, whether any change is necessary or not.

**Shri Achuthan:** May I know what is the rate charged for these loans, and in how many years the amount will be paid back in instalments?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Actually, so far as the number of instalments is concerned, the intention is that they should repay it during the period that they are in service. Therefore, the actual number of instalments will depend upon the number of years that that particular officer has still to serve. The rate of interest and all the other details are included in the statement, a copy of which we placed on the Table of the House quite some months ago.

### N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks

***1653. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any policy for allotting National Extension Service Blocks and Community Development Blocks to State Governments; and

(b) if so, whether States are advised to give priority to backward areas inhabited by backward tribes?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection of areas for the location of blocks, is the responsibility of the State Governments. While communicating the allotment of blocks, the State Governments are advised to keep in view the special needs of the areas inhabited by backward classes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** In reply to (a), the Minister has said that there is a certain policy. I would like to know what is the basis of the policy.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** In regard to the allotment of N.E.S. Blocks, the principle followed is that there must be an adequate number of trained personnel, particularly V.L.Ws. Secondly, the allotment is also made on the basis of the allotable quota according to a phased programme which is designed to cover the target during the Plan period. Then in regard to the community development blocks the policy is to convert those N. E. S. Blocks into Community Development Blocks, which have shown adequate achievement, that is, in terms of the expenditure incurred and physical achievements made.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether the number of Blocks and Community Project Areas for 1956-57 have been decided upon? If so, what is the number allotted to each State?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I do not have the State-wise figures just now. But I can say that for 1956-57 the number of Blocks to be started on 2nd October is 297 as per allotment.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** Is it not a fact that instructions are given that Community Blocks should be started in the delta areas and not in the backward areas?

**Shri S. N. Mishra :** No, not at all. We do not make recommendations on that line. In fact, we have indicated that the special needs of backward areas should be taken into consideration.

**Shri Bansal:** May I know if Government are aware that there are certain areas which are as backward as those inhabited by backward tribes? If so, is any priority being given to have N. E. S. Blocks or Community Development Projects in those areas?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I can only say that the State Governments are very anxious to look to the needs of the backward areas themselves, and we have no reason to believe that they are not attending to them in order of priority, that is, in the sense in which the hon. Member wants.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** Is it not a fact that agricultural development work was required to be started in these Community Development areas, and the State Governments have given the answer that only in the delta areas the Community Projects should be started? If so, will Government look into the matter and rectify the defect?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member started with a suggestion that directions were issued from the Central Government that backward areas were excluded. Now he goes further and asks whether State Governments are preferring the delta areas.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** On instructions from the Centre.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should be a little more definite in his questions.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** The hon. Minister has said that the State Governments are keeping in view the full desirability of starting such Blocks in the backward areas. Has he any information as to how many such Blocks have been opened in the backward areas, to support his own statement?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Just now to come out during the Question Hour with all facts and figures supporting my statement is rather difficult. As the hon. Member knows, the entire country is going to be covered. So this question does not arise.

**Shri Bansal:** Is it not a fact that when this Community Development programme was inaugurated, preference was given to more developed areas? The question now is whether Government are giving priority to have these N.E.S. Blocks and Community Development Blocks in the more backward areas. That is the straight question to which an answer is being evaded consistently.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** I think the hon. Member has not been attentive to the main reply that I gave. I have already said that State Governments are advised to keep in view the special needs of the areas inhabited by backward classes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Either the hon. Minister has got an answer or he has got no answer. What the hon. Member wants to know is this. Apart from areas which are inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are backward areas. Are any instructions given that these backward areas may be attended to first, or is any preference being given to those areas which have got better irrigation facilities etc.? That is the question.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** If that is the intention, that there are other areas which have to be developed, then it is indicated in the main stress that we are laying. Even when we lay stress on backward classes and Scheduled Tribes, the intention is to look after the needs of those areas. . . .

**Shri Bansal:** No, no. That is not the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members are all able to understand English correctly. The only point is that hon. Members want to know definitely whether there is a separate direction to the effect that, apart from areas which are inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, other backward areas which are distinct and separate, apart from those which have got better facilities, will be given preference.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** It is for the States to look to the needs of those areas themselves. But there is no separate directive from us, particularly in that regard.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all that is wanted.

**Shri Bansal:** One more question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow no more questions. I have allowed a number of questions already. The hon. Minister definitely says that there is no prohibition. The matter is entirely in the hands of the State Governments. Hon. Members must know that the States also have their Legislatures and, therefore, it is as much their business as it is ours.

**Shri Bansal:** The point, if you will allow me to explain, is that in reply to part (a), the hon. Minister has said that certain principles have been laid down. We want to know what are those principles.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** Will a copy of those instructions be placed on the Table of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** Can the hon. Minister place a copy of the instructions that have been issued to the State Governments? That would facilitate matters. Is there anything secret about them?

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Absolutely no.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he will kindly place a copy of the instructions on the Table of the House. Hon. Members will go through them and put questions later on.

**Shri S. N. Mishra:** Yes, Sir.

### Land in Tripura

***1654. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land reclaimed at Amarpur (Tripura) under *Raima-Serma* area so far either by Central Tractor Organisation or by the people themselves;

(b) the area of land given to tribals and the area of land given to displaced persons;

(c) whether any authority or special officer is deputed there to see that tribals are not deprived of land under that scheme; and

(d) if not, whether the Government of India propose to direct the State Government to conduct the works of *Raima-Serma* in co-operation with the Tribal Welfare Department and R.R. Department together?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation : (Shri J. K. Bhonsle):** (a) to (d). A scheme for reclaiming about 85,000 acres of land in Raima Serma Valley is under consideration. No reclamation work has, however, been started so far. Half of the land, when reclaimed, will be utilised to settle the displaced persons from East Bengal and the other half for settling the local Jhumias.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb :** May I know whether this Raima Serma area is within the reserve area set apart by the Maharaja of Tripura in 1353 (Tripura Era) exclusively for the rehabilitation of tribal people? If so, may I know whether the Government of Tripura had released this portion of land from that reserve area for the rehabilitation of non-tribal people? If the answer is 'yes', why was it done? Again, how is it that without amending or withdrawing the existing order of the Government, attempts are being made to rehabilitate non-tribal people in that particular area which is exclusively reserved for the tribal people?

**Shri J. K. Bhonsle :** Unless the Government of Tripura releases this land, the Rehabiltiation Ministry cannot think in in terms of reclaiming it. We have had a number of meetings with the Chief Commissioner of Tripura. The last one was held in May this year. It was decided at that meeting that on the basis of 50:50 the land might be reclaimed.

**Shri Biren Dutt :** In view of the fact that out of the 150,000 acres to be reclaimed in the next Five Year Plan in different States for the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees 80,000 acres are found in Tripura, may I know whether any special steps have been taken to reclaim these areas in *Raima Serma* and when will reclamation be completed?

**Shri J. K. Bhonsle :** At the moment we are only considering reclaiming about 85,000 acres of land. I am not in a position to say striaght off whether it is out of the 150,000 acres which my hon. friend refers. At the moment there is one difficulty and that difficulty is to get at this area. And, before that is done and the Central Tractor Organisation thinks in terms of sending its machinery etc. 56 miles of road have to be constructed. This work will start soon after the rains are over. The Government of Tripura with the help of the C.P.W.D. and the Army propose to construct this road as well as to strengthen the bridges.

**Shri Biren Dutt :** May I know whether this work is carried on under the Government of Tripura or under the Central Government?

**Shri J. K. Bhonsle :** I have said that the Central Tractor Organisation will reclaim the land and the construction of the road will be done by the C.P.W.D. plus the Army Engineering Unit.

### Cement Allocation

***1656. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cement indented for by the Singareni Collieries Company during the half-year ending June, 1956;

(b) the quantity actually allocated and supplied; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the short supply is impeding the development of the mines?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah) :** (a) No indent for cement was received from the company during the half-year ending June, 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have no information.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** May I know whether any priority is given to industrial undertakings in the matter of allocation and allotment of cement?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : Yes, Sir. The cement allocations are done on the basis of priority; first Government development schemes, then the Railways, then the Defence requirements, then the State Government requirements and then the industrial requirements.

## E.C.A.F.E.

***1657. Shri Shree Narayan Das** : Will the Minister of **Works Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether Government have received the recommendations made by the fourth Session of the E.C.A.F.E. Working Party on housing and building materials recently held in Bangkok?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar)** : No, Sir.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** : May I know whether the delegates from India who participated in this conference have submitted a report of their impressions of this conference?

**Shri P. S. Naskar** : The delegates from India who participated in this conference did not formally report about the proceedings and the proceedings have not yet been received from E.C.A.F.E. authorities and are not available at the moment.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** : May I know some of the subjects bearing on India that were discussed at this conference?

**Mr. Speaker** : The hon. Member first asked about the recommendations and now he wants to know about the proceedings and subjects.

## Training of Steel Technicians

***1660. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** : Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been completed for imparting practical training to Indian furnacemen, steel founders and rolling-mill operators in Soviet Steel Works; and

(b) if so, when the first batch of such Indians will be sent to the Soviet Union?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 4th September, 1956.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** : How many workers are likely to be trained in the Soviet Steel Works under this arrangement?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : 80 in 1956, 481 in 1957 and 125 in 1958.

**Shri Bansal** : May I know whether the Government of India have drawn up a phased programme of the trained personnel that will be required in the various steel works that they are putting up—in all the works, namely foremen, furnacemen etc.?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : As indicated in my earlier answer, for the Bhilai Plant the phasing, is 80, 481 and 125. Similar phasing has been worked out for Rourekela and Durgapur. Efforts are also being made to train personnel in the country itself and 200 persons have been selected for the 3 plants in the current year.

**Shri Bansal** : May I know what is the method of selection of these candidates for the various works?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : The usual Government procedure is through the U.P.S.C., in the case of the Hindustan Steel Company, the Board itself does it.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi** : What are the countries that have offered to train our people?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : As the hon. Member knows, the arrangement is entirely reciprocal and the country which has helped us to establish a plant has, in every case, accepted the obligation to train our men.

## Rubber Cultivation

***1661. Shri Matthen** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to develop rubber cultivation during the Second Plan period in view of the shortage of natural rubber for our developing industry;

(b) whether the Rubber Board has made any recommendation in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the main proposals and the decision of Government thereon?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo)** : (a) to (c). A scheme for replanting 70,000 acres under rubber with high yielding strains spread over a period of 10 years and involving an expenditure of about Rs. 226 lakhs has already been sanctioned. Another scheme for bringing more land under rubber is now under examination. This scheme was proposed by the Rubber Board recently and involves extension of rubber cultivation by one lakh acres spread over a period of ten years. The Board has also proposed in this scheme that Government should grant a long term loan at the rate of Rs. 750/- per acre.

**Shri A. M. Thomas** : Is it a fact that the replanting scheme is not going to be successful because planters would not be prepared to lose the present income and, if so, will Government devote more attention to the expansion of the area rather than to replanting ?

**Shri Kanungo** : This suggestion will be considered.

**Shri Matthen** : I am referring to the second scheme proposed by the Rubber Board for new plantations. When does the hon. Minister expect the orders to be passed because it is very necessary that they should be passed soon, before the planting season ? Will the hon. Minister pass orders soon ?

**Shri Kanungo** : I am not going to assume that the scheme as such will be passed but an early decision will be taken.

**Shri Matthen** : In veiw of the fact that there should be a great development of the rubber industry, does the hon. Minister feel that more area should come under rubber as soon as possible ?

**Shri Kanungo** : That is why these schemes have been prepared. As a matter of fact, we prefer replanting to fresh plantings.

**Shri Thanu Pillai** : May I know whether there is any proposal to start co-operative rubber farming?

**Shri Kanungo** : There is no proposal to give inducement to co-operative farming of rubber but there is nothing to prevent it.

**Shri Punnoose** : Is it not a fact that even if the recommendation of the Rubber Board with regard to new planting is accepted, still rubber will be in short supply in India?

**Shri Kanungo** : Not after 10 years.

### Durgapur Steel Plant

*1662. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the proposal of the third Steel Plant at Durgapur; and

(b) whether a final agreement as been reached with the British firm?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah)** : (a) and (b). An official delegation is now in Europe to finalise, among other things the agreement with the British firm. Negotiations have not been concluded.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** : May I know approximately when the official delegation will be able to complete this agreement and whether any decisions have been taken with regard to the particular terms of agreement ?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : The agreement is likely to be finalised before the 15th of September and the final terms can be known only when the agreement is completed.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh** : According to the original agreement these global tenders were to be invited in the month of May. May I know the reasons for the delay?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : As a matter of fact, our Technical Adviser suggested some important changes in the manufacture of steel and that is why a little delay has taken place. Now all the technological processes have been finalised and the agreement would be fully completed before the middle of the month.

**Shri Bansal** : May I know if it was at any time the thinking of the Government of India that all such major agreements should be negotiated and, particularly, finalised and signed in this country and not in the country with which we are entering into an agreement? May I know if this agreement will be signed in this country or in England?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : The matter of signing, whether in this country or not is not so important on principle. But, we hung kept ourselves continuously and constantly in touch with the delegation and detailed instructions have been issued. Even though the agreement will be signed there, we will be fully conversant with the several details of that agreement.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha** : In reply to a question few months back about the Durgapur Plant the hon. Minister had replied that the question of global tenders was still under consideration. I want to know what is the attitude of the Government of India in this regard and the attitude of the British Government; whether they have agreed to global tenders?

**Shri M. M. Shah** : In this particular case, the British Government does not come into the picture, but the Indian Steel Company which has been formed by the British Steel Federation has kept a completely open mind. When a particular technique is to be purchased from a particular country giving us the plant, it will be always advisable in spite of the global tender to purchase as much material from that country as possible.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha** : One more question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker** : The question hour is now over.

**Mr. Speaker** : There is a Short Notice question in the name of Shri L. N. Mishra. Is he here? I do not find him. The answer will certainly be laid on the Table.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Rural Electrification Programme

***1640. Shri Mohana Rao:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data asked for from the States about their requirements with regard to rural electrification programmes has been received;

(b) whether Government have made the allocations for the same; and

(c) the requirements of the Andhra and Hyderabad Governments, and the allocation made for them by the Centre?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to the requirements of the State Governments for their Rural Electrification schemes to be executed during the Second Five Year Plan period. If so, a statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix K, annexure No. 18].

### Textile Mills

***1641. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total unused capacity in the textile mills at present; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to enable the textile mills to employ their unused capacity?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). A precise estimate of increased capacity for all these textile mills is not possible. It can however be said that the usable capacity fully utilised. Some portion of the total Spindleage and Loomage necessarily remains unused because of repairs and overhauls and the estimate of this element varies between 5 to 7½%. Statistically 1·8 million spindles and 18,300 looms are not now in use. Government can do nothing about closures arising from defective machinery and the consequent uneconomic operation.

### Coal Mining

***1642. Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the total sum allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for improving the methods of coal mining by equipping the mines with the most modern appliances, for maximum safety for the miners, and minimising the explosions in the mines?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** Out of the total amount of Rs. 40 crores allotted for coal development in the Public Sector in the Second Five Year Plan the amount included for equipping the existing State Collieries with modern machinery and appliances is Rs. 97 lakhs. The safety of miners is ensured, and the danger of explosions minimised, by enforcing the observance of various statutory provisions in the initial planning as well as all the stages of working of a mine. The Coal Board also grants financial assistance from its Fund to Collieries for undertaking safety measures.

### Cement Factory Macherla

***1645. Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether the Cement Factory at Macherla has gone into production according to the time schedule as stipulated at the time of issue of licence?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** No, Sir; but the factory is likely to go into production by the January, 1957.

### Distribution of Taccavi in Community Projects

***1649. Shri N. B. Chowdury:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modify Government rules relating the distribution of Taccavi in Community Projects; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the matter?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) and(b). The Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Nainital in May, 1956 has recommended *inter-alia* the liberalistation of rules and regulations relating to the grant of Taccavi with a view to provide, as far as possible, adequate credit to all categories of agriculturists. The recommendations of the Conference have been forwarded for implementation to the State Governments.

### Flood Hydrology of Brahmaputra

***1651. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of Flood hydrology of the Brahmaputra River has been completed; and

(b) if not, how long it will take?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The study of flood hydrology of the Brahmaputra river has not commenced yet. Technical data necessary for such a study are being collected.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

### रोलिंग मिलें

*१६५२. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कुल कितनी रोलिंग मिलें हैं ;

(ख) इस समय उन में से कितनी काम कर रही हैं और कितनी बन्द पड़ी हैं ;

(ग) ऐसी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है, जो कुछ भी आय-कर नहीं देतीं, परन्तु उन को फिर भी लोहे का कोटा दिया जाता है ;

(घ) कितनी बन्द मिलों को अब भी लोहे का कोटा दिया जाता है ; और

(ङ) क्या बन्द मिलों को लोहे का अपना कोटा दूसरों को हस्तांतरित कर देने का अधिकार दिया गया है ?

**भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री म० म० शाह)** : (क) १४४ मिलें ।

(ख) इस समय १३४ मिलें काम कर रही हैं और १० मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं ।

(ग) इस का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि इस प्रकार की मिलों को आयकर आदि देश की आयकर विधि के अन्तर्गत देना होता है ।

(घ) ऐसी ६ मिलें हैं, जो अभी तक चालू नहीं हुई हैं और उन को कोटे दिये जाते हैं । इन में से दो मिलों को तो शरणार्थी-ढलाई-मिल योजना के अन्तर्गत कोटे दिये जाते हैं और चार मिलें स्थानान्तरित हो रही हैं । इन मिलों को अपने कोटे दूसरी मिलों से तब तक मिलाने की अनुमति दी गई है, जब तक वे फिर से अपना काम चालू नहीं कर देतीं ।

(ङ) जी हां, जैसाकि ऊपर के भाग (घ) में बताया गया है ।

### Plant and Machinery Committee

*1655. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 1557 on the 18th April, 1956 and state:

(a) the economy and improvement brought about in the use of plants and machinery used in river valley projects in the light of the findings and recommendations of the Plant and Machinery Committee; and

(b) the main recommendations that have been implemented?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Up-to-date information is being collected from the State Govts. and project authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix X, annexure No. 19].

### Aluminium Plants

*1658. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Aluminium plants are proposed to be set up in the public sector under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the capacity and where it is proposed to locate them?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) and (b). No final decisions have yet been taken.

### Tungabhadra Project Central Board

*1659. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the agreed arrangements between Mysore and Andhra States regarding:

(i) The utilisation of Tungabhadra Waters;

(ii) The development of the project and supervision; and

(iii) The powers of the Central Government to enforce the arrangements agreed upon?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (i) to (iii). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 20].

### Export of Monkeys

*1663. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2158 on 14-5-1956 and ate:

(a) whether the information regarding the cruelties perpetrated on monkeys exported to foreign countries for vivisection has now been collected ; and

(b) if so, whether it would be laid on the Table?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is endeavouring to collect the information. It is understood that replies to enquiries made by the Society from various foreign governments have not yet been received.

### Hindustan Anti-Biotics and Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Products

*1664. **Shri Jhulan Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the arrangement now existing for sale and distribution of the products of the Hindustan Anti-Biotics Limited and the Hindustan Insecticides Limited?

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra)**: Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited have arrangements for direct supply of its products to all State-owned and State-aided institutions. The Company has appointed two distributing agents *viz.*, Messrs. Parry & Co., and Messrs. Kemp & Co. to operate the sales through the trade. Fresh applications have been invited from the firms desirous of undertaking the work and the applications received are being scrutinized by the Board of Directors.

The entire production of D. D. T. at Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Limited, is placed at the disposal of the Health Ministry and its despatches are made from the Factory according to the instructions received from the Malaria Institute on behalf of that Ministry.

### Central Advisory Council of Industries

*1665. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the report of the Seventh meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held in New Delhi on 20th June, 1956; and

(b) if so, the main decisions thereof ?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) The Council is a purely advisory body and does not submit any report to Government.

(b) Does not arise.

### Indians in Ceylon

*1666. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two officials of the Indian High Commission in Ceylon visited all the trouble spots in that country where language riots took place recently;

(b) the observations made by these officials; and

(c) the steps taken on their observations?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) Two officers of the Indian High Commission visited the disturbed areas in Colombo.

(b) They observed that four business establishments were badly damaged by stone-throwing and looting, and one of them, a restaurant, had lost much of its stocks.

(c) Complaints regarding damage suffered and petitions concerning the riots received by the High Commission were forwarded to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of Ceylon with the request that full investigations may be made and relief afforded to the petitioners.

### Shortage of Cement

*1667. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many works of construction in Delhi in 1955-56 had to be suspended for want of cement;

(b) quantity of cement consumed by C.P.W.D. in 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(c) whether any alternative of cement has been found out which may be used successfully in its place?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Progress on certain buildings has to be slowed down on account of shortage of cement.

(b) 1,58,430 and 2,00,138 tons respectively.

(c) Lime could of course be used either by itself or in admixture with cement for certain purposes but is not a complete substitute.

### Border Incidents

*1668. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to observations made by Chief Minister, Assam while addressing the border people of Garo Hills to the effect that they should unitedly resist the aggression and interference by Pakistan on our border and boundaries; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the aggression and interference by Pakistan and what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan)**: (a) Yes.

(b) On the Cachar-Sylhet border Pakistan forces opened fire without provocation in February and in May, 1956. The question of a joint enquiry at Commissioners' level into these incidents of firing across the border is under consideration. There were three incidents during 1956 on the Garo Hills—East Pakistan border. Protests were lodged with the East Pakistan Government by the Government of Assam in each instance.

### Oil Mills

*1669. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that out of about 258 oil mills in U.P. State, 100 only are working out of which 30 mills are utilising 50 per cent. or more, 16 more than 25 per cent. but less than 50 per cent. while 8 are utilising even less than 25 per cent. of their installed capacities: and

(b) if so, the reason thereof and the steps taken to restore all the mills to full working capacity?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). Precise and complete information is not available. The Centre is concerned only with the oil mills registered under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, There are 39 such Mills in U.P. 3 Mills are lying closed. Full information regarding the extent of operation of the others is not available. It is, however, relevant to mention that a number of the oil mills in the country are not working to full capacity for variety of reasons, like inadequate supply of oilseeds, disparity between the prices of oilseeds and oils, transport difficulties, etc.

### Fertilizer Production Committee

*1670. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Fertiliser Production Committee have been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a)and (b). The Committee's recommendations regarding the location of additional fertilizer units and the types and quantities of fertilizers to be produced at each unit have been examined by the Government and decisions taken. The details of the decisions are available in para 3 on page 3 of the Production Ministry's Annual Report for 1955-56.

The other recommendations of the Committee are mostly of a subsidiary or incidental nature, and have been made with the object of enabling the Government to implement the main recommendations regarding establishment of additional fertilizer units. These recommendations are under examination.

### Thomas Quality Steel

*1671. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thomas quality steel has been experimented in India; and

(b) if so, how it compares with the open hearth steel both in quality and value?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Sufficient time has not elapsed for us to draw conclusions. The common categories of Open Hearth Steel are reported to be about $ 10 per ton costlier than Thomas quality steel.

### Development of Small Industries

*1672. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some American experts on small industries development have come to India;

(b) if so, what are their main functions here; and

(c) the extent to which their advice has been helpful to the development of small industries in India?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 21].

### Foreign Concerns in India

***1673. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is still disparity in pay and prospects between a European and Indian Assistant for the job of equal responsibility in European concerns and more particulary in tea-gardens of North India?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** A study of the employment returns received from foreign owned and foreign controlled concerns in the country shows that foreign and Indian personnel generally get comparable scales of pay, dearness allowance, house rent, car allowance, bonus, leave and other privileges etc., etc. for posts of comparable responsibility and that, by and large, there is no disparity in this respect.

Foreign personnel in some cases, however, draw overseas allowance and get overseas leave.

This position does not differ in the tea-gardens of North India. Returns submitted by certain North Indian tea-gardens show that comparable pay and scales are applicable to Indian and Non-Indian employees entrusted with jobs of comparable responsibility.

### Training of Village Level Workers

***1674. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the number of persons so far trained as Village Level Workers, Social Education Organisers and Block Officers all over India, State-wise?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 22].

### Goa

***1675. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newspaper report from Karachi that Matric Examination in Goa was held by the Pakistan authorities; and

(b) if so, any steps taken by Government to give similar facilities to Goan students in India?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) Students from Goa have been afforded liberal educational and other facilities in India. These facilities include:

(*i*) Permission to appear in the examinations held by the S.S.C. Education Board, Bombay;

(*ii*) Facilities for entry into India for the purposes of higher studies;

(*iii*) Permission to visit their homes in Goa during summer vacations;

(*iv*) Exchange facilities for funds required for their education in India.

### Flats to M. Ps.

***1676. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new flats for M. Ps. are to be constructed in North Avenue;

(b) whether the flats will be of all the categories, A, B, C and D or only of special type;

(c) the number of flats remaining vacant in South Avenue during the session; and

(d) whether even non-M.Ps. are allotted flats in North and South Avenues?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 4 nos 'B' type
16 nos 'C' Special type
4 nos 'C' Corner type

(c) 4

(d) Yes, if not required by M. Ps.

### Indian High Commission's Building in London

***1677. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the present position with regard to the building acquired on lease by the High Commissioner for India in London for Commercial Publicity so far as its rental and utilisation is concerned?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** The building ib *lised* and the rent therefor is being paid by the Indian Tourist Information Office and the Mysore Trade Agents Office in London.

### Atomic Energy Conference

*1678. **Shri Gidwani:**
**Dr. Satyawadi:**
**Shri Ram Krishan:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of India, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt and Indonesia was held in Bombay on the 24th and 25th July, 1956 to discuss the methods of peaceful uses of Atomic Energy; and

(b) the decisions arrived at in the Conference?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the points which the representatives of the participating countries agreed to recommend to their Governments is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 23].

### Community Listening Scheme

*1679. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned to the Bihar Government so far for community listening scheme;

(b) whether the sanctioned grant has been found adequate to run the scheme; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) to (c). No grant as such is sanctioned to any Government for Community Listening scheme. The scheme as now operated provides for a subsidy of 50% of the cost of receiver sets together with their accessories. The sets are to be installed generally in villages with a population of about 1,000 and more within the coverage provided by All India Radio. The number and selection of villages is left to be worked out by the States concerned on the above bas s. The Bihar Government has not yet asked for any sets during this financial year.

### N.E.F.A.

*1680. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided their educational policy for the North Eastern Forntier Agency with reference to the medium of instruction; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** (a) and (b). In line with the policy of the Government to encourage tribal culture, it has been decided that the medium of instruction in the primary stage should be in the dialect of the local people. In the secondary stage, the dialect will be gradually replaced by Hindi.

### Hindustan Shipyard

*1681. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirements of timber for building ships in the Hindustan Shipyard;

(b) how much of it is imported at present;

(c) the special varieties of timber whose substitute cannot be found in India; and

(d) whether Andaman and Madhya Pradesh forests have been examined for the purpose?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey):** (a) About 650 tons.

(b) About 350 tons.

(c) The special variety of foreign timber for which entirely suitable substitute is not available in India, is Oregon Pine.

(d) All the Indian forests including those in Madhya Pradesh and Andamans have been examined for the purpose of finding suitable substitutes for imported timber, in consultation with the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

### Indo-Pakistan Flood Control Conference

**S. N. Q. 17. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the **Minister of Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at the Indo-Pak Flood Control Conference held in Delhi recently; and

(b) the conclusions of the said Conference?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The discussions at the Conference related to the co-operation between the Governments of India and Pakistan for the control of floods in the eastern regions of the two countries, and to finalise certain procedural matters and manner of exchange of information necessary for measures for flood control in the two eastern regions;

(b) The Ministers of India and Pakistan authorised the Chairmen of the Brahmputra River Commission (India) and the East Pakistan Flood Commission (Pakistan) to correspond with each other direct on technical matters and request for such information as may be of assistance in tackling flood problems in the two regions.

The Conference approved of the following recommendations made by the Chairmen of the two Commissions:—

(*i*) flood warnings to be given from Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Patna, Silchar, Gomti, Khawai and Dholal from India to Pakistan;

(*ii*) flood warnings from Atrai in Pakistan to be given to India;

(*iii*) heavy rainfall data from Shillong to be transmitted to Pakistan;

(*iv*) heavy rainfall data from Sylhet and Habiganj in Pakistan to be sent to India; and

(*v*) India will endeavour to furnish such other information relating to the Brahmputra valley or other assistance as may be considered necessary by the two Chairmen for formulating flood schemes in East Pakistan.

### Forward Markets Commission

**1212. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications State-wise for recognition received so far by the Forward Markets Commission from associations; and

(b) the names of such associations which have been recognised?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 24].

### Delegation of Small-scale Manufacturers

**1213. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government would shortly send a delegation of small-scale manufacturers abroad to acquire knowledge of modern machinery;

(b) if so, whether the members of the delegation have been selected;

(c) if so, their names (State-wise); and

(d) the names of the countries to be visited?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo);** (a) to (d). A proposal is under consideration for deputing to Sweden persons, who are actually working in small-scale industries, to study how small-scale industries are functioning in that country. Details of the scheme have not so far been finalised.

### N.E.S. Blocks in West Bengal

**1214. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the names of National Extension Service Blocks which are proposed to be started in West Bengal on the 2nd October, 1956?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

### Cashewnuts

**1215. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of raw cashewnuts consumed by cashew factories in India during 1955-56, State-wise;

(b) the quantity produced during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the quantity of raw cashewnuts imported during the above period and the value thereof?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) to (c). Precise figures of production and consumption of raw cashewnuts in India are not available. During 1955-56 we imported 62,159 tons of raw cashewnuts of the value of Rs. 4,83,72,005 and it is estimated that indigenous production from 1955-56 crop was only about 48,000 tons. Our average production in the country has varied from 50,000 to 60,000 tons. The entire quantity is consumed by cashew factories in India. Separate figures State-wise are not available.

### Jute Mills

**1216. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute mills that have modernised their machinery uptill now;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent for the modernisation of jute mills during the Second Five-Year Plan; and

(c) the extent to which this modernisation has been able to lower the cost of production and improve the quality of the products?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The number of jute mills which have so far modernised partly or fully including those which are in the process of modernisation is 64.

(b) Provided modernisation progresses at its present pace, it is expected that a sum of Rs. 15-20 crores will be spent by the Industry during the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose.

(c) Precise information is not available because actual savings in costs or improvement of the quality of products vary from mill to mill. However, the output of a modern spinning frame is reported to be about 25% higher.

### Uranium

**1217. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the District of Mahindergarh in PEPSU, where it is believed that huge quantity of Uranium is available; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). Government have no information regarding the occurrence of "huge quantity of Uranium" in Mahindergarh District in PEPSU nor is the geological formation of the area considered favourable for such occurrence.

### Textile Mills

**1218. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile mills are proposed to be established in Punjab and PEPSU;

(b) if so, the location thereof and the number of spindles and looms to be installed, mill-wise; and

(c) the number of persons who will be employed in them, mill-wise?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 25].

### Road Rollers

**1219. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-man Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India to assess country's requirements of diesel rollers has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features of the report?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### All India Handicrafts Board

**1220. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exhibitions arranged by the All India Handicrafts Board in India during the current year; and

(b) the names of exhibitions proposed to be held during this year?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The All India Handicrafts Board arranged an exhibition of Indian Metalware at Simla, Srinagar and Bombay during the current financial year.

(b) Exhibitions proposed to be organised during the current financial year are as follows:—

(*i*) Metalware Exhibition at Bhavnagar, Ahemedabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow and Bhopal through the Mobile exhibition units (*ii*) Handicrafts Exhibition on the occasion of UNESCO General Session in New Delhi in November, 1956;

(*iii*) Bamboo, Lacquerware and Assam Crafts Exhibition in New Delhi in February 1957;

(*iv*) Exhibition of Handicrafts in various States in connection with the celebration of Handicrafts week in December, 1956.

### Surat Brocade Industry

1221. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the revival of Surat Brocade Industry; and

(b) the amount so far spent for this purpose?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The All India Handicrafts Board has set up a Pilot Centre at Surat for the revival of the Industry.

(b) A sum of Rs. 40,013 , has been spent up upto 31st July, 1956.

### Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in West Bengal

1222. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the amount spent so far on the rehabilitation of displaced persons of East Pakistan in West Bengal?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle):** Rs. 3441·54 lakhs under Loans, Rs. 786·35 lakhs under Rehabilitation Grants, Rs. 2433·17 lakhs on Relief, making a total of Rs. 6661·06 lakhs upto 30-6-56.

### Synthetic Textile

1223. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a process invented in Japan for the production of synthetic textile from castor oil, coal and petroleum; and

(b) if so, whether the process will suit the conditions in this country for effecting economy of cotton and other raw materials required for textiles?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does no, arise.

### Indian Information Offices in Foregin Countries

1224. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of reading rooms and libraries in Indian Information Offices in foreign countries; and

(b) whether there is a demand abroad for information about Indian affairs?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Libraries are attached to 39 Government of India Information Offices abroad, out of which twenty maintain public reading rooms as well.

(b) Yes.

### Second Five-Year Plan

1225. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the schemes of the Punjab Government approved by the Union Government for the Second Five Year Plan?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** Detailed information will be furnished in a volume on development schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan which will be published shortly.

### Horticultural Department

1226. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chaudhries and Asstt. Chaudhries in Horticultural Department fall under the category of supervisory staff;

(b) if so, the pay-scale recommended by the Central Pay Commission; and

(c) whether pay-scale recommended by Central Pay Commission has been accepted?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Yes, Sir. They are semi-skilled supervisory staff.

(b) The Central Pay Commission recommended the scales of Rs. 35—50 and Rs. 40—60 for the category 'semi-skilled (including semi-skilled supervisory).'

(c) Yes, Sir.

### Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

1227. { **Shri C. R. Chowdary:**
**Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the project allowance paid to the staff working at Nagarjuna Sagar Project and how it compares with project allowance paid to staff working on similar projects in other States under Central Control; and;

(b) the amount spent so far on building quarters for the staff at Nagarjuna Sagar Project?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 26].

(b) Rs. 3,94,144

### Teak-wood Imports

**1228. Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the value in rupee of Teak-wood imported from Burma and other neighbour countries annually on Government account and other account?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** Import statistics of Teak-wood on Government account are not recorded separately. A statement showing country-wise imports of Teak-wood during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 27].

### Workcharged Staff of C. P. W. D.

**1229. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work charged staff of the C. P. W. D. are covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and those working in C. P. W. D. workshops also under the Factories Act, 1948; and

(b) if so, whether they are paid for overtime work according to the above-mentioned Acts of the Parliament?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Some of the workcharged staff are covered by the Minimum Wages Act 1948. The workcharged staff in Workshop are covered by the Factories Act, 1948.

(b) As regards the workcharged staff of the workshop, payments have so far been made under the departmental rules. Orders have, however, been issued that payment should be made as required under the Factories Act.

As regards workers governed by the Minimum Wages Act, orders have been issued that those who are entitled to overtime payment in terms of that Act, should be paid as required by that Act, whenever such payment were withheld by oversight or otherwise.

### Central Public Works Department

**1230. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the G. Division, C. P. W. D. and some other Divisions of the Second Circle, C.P.W.D. did overtime work during the visit of His Excellency Marshall Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to India;

(b) if so, whether the workers have been paid for overtime work;

(c) if so, at what rate; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Some of the workers were required to work overtime.

(b) to (d). Some of the workers were given compensatory rest. Orders have been issued for payment to those who are entitled to be paid for overtime work according to rules.

### Central Public Works Department

**1231. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Second Circle, Central Public Works, Department did overtime work during the International Industries Fair;

(b) if so, whether they have been paid for overtime work;

(c) if so, at what rate; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Some of these workers did work overtime during the Fair.

(b) to (d). Some workers were given compensatory rest. Orders have been issued for payment to those who are entitled to be paid for overtime work, according to rules.

### Recovery of Abducted Women

1232. { **Shri Gidwani:**
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Pakistan Conference on the recovery of abducted women was held in Karachi on the 27th and 28th July, 1956; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in the Conference?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes; the Conference was held at Karachi on the 28th July, 1956.

(b) A copy of the Press Communique embodying the decisions taken at the Conference, which was issued simultaneously in India and Pakistan on the 29th July, 1956, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 28].

### N.E.F.A.

1233. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) how many primary schools in N.E.F.A. impart education through the medium of the Assamese language;

(b) whether there have been any complaints from the students or their guardians against continuation of the Assamese medium; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to meet their complaints?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) to (c). The information relating to the question is not readily available. Efforts are being made to collect it.

### Indianization of Tea Industry

1234. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Indianization of Tea Industry (in the higher rank of service) has been done in Assam; and

(b) how many Indians, as against the total number of Europeans, are employed at present in all the tea gardens under European management in Assam in the above category of service like Managers, Assistant Managers etc.?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Information in respect of Assam alone, is not available. The percentage of Indians employed in the Tea industry in the North-East on salaries of Rs. 1000 and above increased from 0·1 in 1947 to 13·4 in 1956, while the percentage of foreigners decreased from 99·9 to 86·6 during the same period.

(b) According to the returns received by Government from the Tea companies in the North-East, 115 Indians were employed as against 742 Europeans on the 1st January 1956 in the higher ranks of service.

### Steel Delegation

1235. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official delegation has visited the European countries to settle contracts for the steel plants;

(b) if so, how far this delegation has been successful in its mission; and

(c) the details of the contracts settled?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegation is still in Europe and the negotiations have not yet been concluded.

### Irrigation and Power Projects in Punjab and PEPSU

1236. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for the completion of each of the irrigation and power projects in Punjab and PEPSU States in the Second Five-Year Plan?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** The amounts for individual schemes are under correspondence with the State Governments and have not been finalised yet.

### Indian Employees in Aden

1237. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians working in different Petroleum and other allied concerns in Aden; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the details of their service agreements?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)** : (a) Necessary information has been called for from the recruiting Agent and a Statement will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as statistics are available.

(b) Yes, the service Agreements were approved by the Government of India.

### All India Radio

1238. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representations from Indians living abroad asking for broadcasts in regional languages from the All India Radio in the foreign broadcasts; and

(b) the names of the countries and the names of the languages for which these requests were received?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Request for Telugu programmes have been received from South Africa, Mauritius and Burma; for programmes in Punjabi and Bengali from East Africa, and for Malayalam programmes from South-East Asian countries. As was explained in my answer to Starred Question No. 2567 on 26th May, 1956, the question of starting a separate foreign broadcasting service in any regional language is mainly an economic one, and such services being very costly, it has been decided for the time being to limit only to languages having a sufficiently large number of listeners abroad.

### Synthetic Oil Plant

1239. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of the 'Experts Committee' for the installation of synthetic oil plant has been concluded;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K.C. Reddy)** : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report is under detailed examination in consultation with other concerned Ministries.

### Automobile Industry

1240. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2551 on the 26th May, 1956 and state:

(a) the names of the places and factories visited by Mr. A. J. Romer, a Director of the Associated Commercial Vehicles of United Kingdom;

(b) whether he has given his advice and opinion; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah)** : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix X, Annexure No. 29].

(b) and (c). Mr. Romer has submitted his report to the Tariff Commission. Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Tariff Commission about the automobile industry.

### Indian Immigrants

1241. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the annual quota allowed for Indians every year to go to New Zealand as immigrants?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)** : There is no annual quota for Indians to go to New Zealand as immigrants.

### Central Board of Film Censors

1242. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the total number of Indian and foreign films separately certified by the Central Board of Film Censors during 1956 so far?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):**

| | Films not exceeding 2000 feet in 35 mm and 800 in 16 mm | Films not exceeding 2000 feet in 35 mm and 800 feet in 16 mm | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indians | 192 | 324 | 516 |
| Foreign | 362 | 974 | 1,336 |

## Displaced Persons Colony

1243. **Shri Sanganna**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big rehabilitation colony for displaced persons from East Pakistan is being put up in the Malkangir Taluk of Koraput District in Orissa;

(b) the estimated cost of the colony; and

(c) the progress made so far in this behalf?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle):** (a) No. A certain area in the Taluk has only been suggested and a preliminary survey has been undertaken.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

## Export of Meat

1244. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state;

(a) how much meat has been exported from India during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 and the value thereof; and

(b) which are the chief importing countries?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b): Exports of meat as such are not separately recorded in the Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade of India.

## Cess on Tea

1245. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased state:

(a) whether the cess on tea is a levy on export teas only; and

(b) whether this cess is levied on all teas sold through export catalogue, irrespective of the fact whether or not such teas are ultimately exported?

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Calcutta market, the price of tea shown against the 'export catalogue' of the Brokers is inclusive of the amount of cess. After the purchase of tea, when the Brokers make a bill to the buyers for the quantity of tea bought, they exclude the amount of cess on the quantity of tea. When the tea is shipped the shippers pay the required amount of cess to the customs authority, as cess is only levied on tea actually exported from any customs port to any port beyond the limits of the Indian Union, except exports by post which are exempt from payment of the cess.

## Indian Trade Exhibitions

1246. **Shri Kajrolkar**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where Indian Trade Exhibitions have been held from January 1956 to date in Southern and Eastern Europe; and

(b) what are the main categories of exhibits at these exhibitions?

**The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, Annexure No. 30].

## Technical Institute for Training

1247. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Technical Institute at Rourkela for the training of apprentices has started functioning; and

(b) if so, the number of trainees undergoing training there at present?

**The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah):** (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

## Hand Pounding Rice Industry

1248. { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
**Shri Deogam:**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount disbursed by All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board to the Co-operatives of different States separately in connection with the development of hand pounding rice industry;

(b) the names of the registered institutions for various development programmes of hand pounding rice industry in Bihar; and

(c) the conditions on which such institutions are registered ?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C Reddy):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

### Ambar Charkha

1249. { **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy :**
**Shri Thimmaiah :**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise allotment of Ambar Charkha under the new textile policy ; and

(b) the proposed State-wise increase in powerlooms ?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) :** (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken.

### मूंगफली, अलसी और खाने के अन्य तेलों का निर्यात

१२५०. **श्री खु० चं० सोधिया :** क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी, १९५६ से ३१ जुलाई, १९५६ तक

(१) मूंगफली,
(२) अलसी, और
(३) खाने के अन्य तेलों

का निर्यात सम् १९५५ के इन्हीं महीनों के बीच हुए इन्हीं तेलों के निर्यात की अपेक्षा कितना कम अथवा कितना अधिक है ;

(ख) देश की मुख्य तेल-मंडियों में इन्हीं तेलों के भाव पिछले वर्ष की पहली छमाही की अपेक्षा कितने घटे अथवा बढ़े हुए हैं ; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष की पहली छमाही में और इस वर्ष की पहली छमाही में इन तेलों के निर्यात शुल्क की दरें क्रमशः कितनी कितनी थीं ?

**व्यापार मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :** (क) से (ग). तीन विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं **[देखिये परिशिष्ट १०, अनुबन्ध सं० ३१].**

# DAILY DIGEST

[*Saturday, 1st September*, 1956]

| | | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | 1987—2014 |
| *S.Q. No.* | *Subject* | |
| 1630 | Border Raids | 1987-88 |
| 1631 | Edible Oils | 1989-90 |
| 1632 | Conversion of Refugee Camps into Townships | 1990-91 |
| 1633 | Basic Refractories | 1991 |
| 1634 | Export of Coal | 1991-92 |
| 1635 | Indian Emigration Act | 1992-93 |
| 1636 | National Construction Corporation | 1994-95 |
| 1637 | Vigilance Officer | 1995-96 |
| 1638 | Bharat Sadhu Samaj | 1995—97 |
| 1639 | Road Construction by Officers | 1997-98 |
| 1643 | Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme | 1998-99 |
| 1644 | Integration Of India's River Systems | 1999-2000 |
| 1646 | Central Public Works Department | 2001 |
| 1647 | Tea Gardens | 2001-02 |
| 1648 | Transport facilities in Backward Areas | 2002—05 |
| 1650 | Loans for House Building | 2005-06 |
| 1653 | N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks | 2006—09 |
| 1654 | Land in Tripura | 2009-10 |
| 1656 | Cement Allocation | 2010-11 |
| 1657 | E.C.A.F.E. | 2011 |
| 1660 | Training of Steel Technicians. | 2011-12 |
| 1661 | Rubber Cultivation | 2012-13 |
| 1662 | Durgapur Steel Plant | 2013-14 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | 2015—42 |
| *S.Q. No.* | | |
| 1640 | Rural Electrification Programme | 2015 |
| 1641 | Textile Mills | 2015 |
| 1642 | Coal Mining | 2015-16 |
| 1645 | Cement Factory, Macherla | 2016 |
| 1649 | Distribution of Taccavi in Community Projects | 2016 |
| 1651 | Flood Hydrology of Brahmaputra | 2016-17 |
| 1652 | Rolling Mills | 2017-18 |
| 1655 | Plant and Machinery Committee | 2018 |

| *S.Q. No.* | *Subject* | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 1658 | Aluminium Plants | 2018 |
| 1659 | Tungabhadra Project Central Board | 2018-19 |
| 1663 | Export of Monkeys | 2019 |
| 1664 | Hindustan Anti-Biotics and Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. Products. | 2019 |
| 1665 | Central Advisory Council of Industries | 2019-20 |
| 1666 | Indians in Ceylon | 2020 |
| 1667 | Shortage of Cement | 2020-21 |
| 1668 | Border Incidents | 2021 |
| 1669 | Oil Mills | 2021-22 |
| 1670 | Fertilizer Production Committee | 2022 |
| 1671 | Thomas Quality Steel | 2022 |
| 1672 | Development of Small Industries | 2022-23 |
| 1673 | Foreign Concerns in India | 2023 |
| 1674 | Training of Village Level Workers | 2023 |
| 1675 | Goa | 2023-24 |
| 1676 | Flats for M.P.s | 2024 |
| 1677 | Indian High Commissions Building in London | 2024-25 |
| 1678 | Atomic Energy Conference | 2025 |
| 1679 | Community Listening Scheme | 2025 |
| 1680 | N.E.F.A. | 2026 |
| 1681 | Hindustan Shipyard | 2026 |
| | SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS | |
| *S. N. Q. No.* | | |
| 17 | Indo-Pakistan Flood Control Conference | 2027 |
| *U.S.Q. No.* | | |
| 1212 | Forward Markets Commission | 2027-28 |
| 1213 | Delegation of Small-scale Manufacturers | 2028 |
| 1214 | N.E.S. Blocks in West Bengal | 2028 |
| 1215 | Cashewnuts | 2028-29 |
| 1216 | Jute Mills | 2029 |
| 1217 | Uranium | 2029 |
| 1218 | Textile Mills | 2030 |
| 1219 | Road Rollers | 2030 |
| 1220 | All India Handicrafts Board | 2030-31 |
| 1221 | Surat Brocade Industry. | 2031 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO-QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

| *U. S. Q. No.* | *Subject* | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 1222 | Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in West Bengal . . | 2031 |
| 1223 | Synthetic Textile . . | 2031 |
| 1224 | Indian Information Offices in Foreign Countries . . . | 2032 |
| 1225 | Second Five Year Plan . | 2032 |
| 1226 | Horticultural Department | 2032 |
| 1227 | Nagarjuna Sagar Dam . | 2033 |
| 1228 | Teak-wood Imports . | 2033 |
| 1229 | Workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. . . | 2033-34 |
| 1230 | Central Public Works Department . . | 2034 |
| 1231 | Central Public Works Department . . | 2034 |
| 1232 | Recovery of Abducted Women . . . | 2035 |
| 1233 | N.E.F.A. . . . | 2035 |
| 1234 | Indianization of Tea Industry . . . | 2035-36 |
| 1235 | Steel Delegation . . | 2036 |
| 1236 | Irrigation and Power Projects in Punjab and Pepsu . . | 2036 |
| 1237 | Indian Employees in Aden . . . | 2036-37 |
| 1238 | All India Radio . . | 2037 |
| 1239 | Synthetic Oil Plant | 2037-38 |
| 1240 | Automobile Industry . | 2038 |
| 1241 | Indian Immigrants . | 2038 |
| 1242 | Central Board of Film Censors . . . . | 2038-39 |
| 1243 | Displaced Persons Colony . . . | 2039 |
| 1244 | Export of Meat . . | 2039 |
| 1245 | Cess on Tea . . . | 2039-40 |
| 1246 | Indian Trade Exhibitions | 2040 |
| 1247 | Technical Institute for Training . . | 2040 |
| 1248 | Hand Pounding Rice Industry . . . | 2040-41 |
| 1249 | Ambar Charkha . . . | 2041 |
| 1250 | Export of Groundnut, Linseed and other Edible Oils . . | 2042 |

## LOK SABHA

*Saturday, 1st September, 1956*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12-02 P.M.

## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

### BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN DELHI

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received a notice of an adjournment motion by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, and I have also received notices under rule 216 from Shri Radha Raman and Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. I have also received on an earlier day a question regarding explosions in Delhi and that question has been admitted for the 11th September 1956. I will read out the adjournment motion—

> "The sitution arising out of the series of bomb explosions in Delhi, the latest of which happened yesterday, resulting in loss of lives, and injuries to many, and causing panic and sense of insecurity among the public."

Has Shri Mukerjee anything to say?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta North-East): I feel that the incidents referred to in the motion are of such a nature that there should be, I submit, a discussion in the House to ascertain the position which has led to this kind of affairs. I cannot go into the merits of the matter, but I submit that it is a matter, of consequence and of immediate urgency, and I expect you would call upon Government to furnish the House with particulars in regard to this incident, and then, may be according to your practice, you will make up your mind as to whether you will allot some time for discussion on the basis of the information furnished.

**Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant):** I share the feelings of the Mover, and I am really distressed over the injuries caused to innocent people. Some deaths have also occurred, and I think we are more distressed and concerned over this than perhaps anybody else. We have asked the police to do the utmost that they can.

There were two explosions previously, but they were found to be no worse than mere crackers then. There have been two recently, one a week ago and another last evening. A number of persons died in consequence of the explosion that occurred on the 24th August, and again several innocent members of the pubilc were injured yesterday. I am sorry that we have not yet been able to place anyone before the court or to arrest the real culprit about whom we can definitely say that he is guilty. But we feel that everything possible should be done to trace the culprits and to get them duly punished by courts, and it is also necessary to take adequate measures to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.

The police are doing all that they can. It is a matter of regret that they have not succeeded so far. They

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

will be continuing their efforts with still greater vigour. So far as the Government is concerned, it will do all it can to ensure that such mishaps do not occur again and that the persons who resort to such methods are arrested, if there is any gang or any conspiracy behind it, then proper measures are taken to prevent also such sort of conspiracy.

For the present, I am afraid, as investigation is going on, I am not in a position to say more at this stage. I express my sympathy for those who were injured or the relatives of those who had died, and I can only say that we feel really sorry and shall continue to be concerned so long as we have not succeeded in getting at the culprits and seeing that such incidents do not happen anywhere, at least in or in the neighbourhood of Delhi. That is what I have to state at this stage.

**Shri Raghavachari** (Penukonda): Is it a fact that the police had intimation that such a thing would take place yesterday, and the police had also posted nearly 200 or even more than 200 constables, and yet the thing has taken place without the real culprits being caught?

**Pandit G. B. Pant**: I do not exactly know if the police had intimation, but I am told that there was a large number of policemen at the spot to see that no untoward incident happened. About the other part I have no information.

**Shri Raghavachari**: It is the newspaper report.

**Shri Radha Raman** (Delhi City): In view of the successive bomb explosions and in view of what the hon. Home Minister has just now said, will it not be possible that we have a fuller report or statement from the hon. Home Minister indicating the protective measures that Government have taken for that area and such other steps as would ensure the protection of the people living there?

**Pandit G. B. Pant**: One cannot say that that particular area alone is in danger or that every time, in case such incidents are to recur, that alone will be chosen. But every care will be taken to see that that area is well guarded. I understand that the cooperation of some of the inhabitants of the area has already been sought and obtained, and everything else that can be done will certainly be attempted.

**मुल्ला अब्दुल्लाभाई** (चांदा) : क्या मै मंत्री महोदय से यह मालूम कर सकता हूं कि पिछली रात दिल्ली की एक पर्टिकुलर लोकैलिटी में जो यह तीसरी बार बम फटा है उससे वहां के रहने वालों में बहुत परेशानी और घबड़ाहट फैल गयी है और चूंकि अभी तक जिम्मेदार एथारिटीज ने इस बारे में जरूरी क़दम नहीं उठाये हैं, उससे वहां के रहने वालों के दिल में और भी घबड़ाहट फैली हुई है और उनको आयन्दा भी इसी तरह का हादसा पेश आ सकता है, ऐसा अंदेशा है और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट क्या कार्यवाही करने वाली है ताकि वहां के रहने वालो को इस बात का इत्मीनान हो जायें कि अब इस तरह के और बम वहां पर फटने वाले नहीं है ?

**पंडित गो० ब० पन्त** : यह सवाल क़रीब क़रीब वही है जो कि श्री राधा रमण ने अभी पूछा था और जैसा कि मैं ने अर्ज किया वहां पुलिस के जरिए जितमा एहतियात बरती जा सकता है उतना बर्तने की कोशिश की जायेंगी। वहां के लोगों का सहयोग भी जितना मिल सकता है उसे भी हासिल करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा और कोई अगर और बात किसी को समझ में आवे तो वह बतलाये और उसका भी फ़ायदा उठाया जायेगा।

**Mr. Speaker**: Now, according to this notice of adjournment motion, some explosion occured yesterday.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi and three other hon. Members of this House have tabled a question on the 26th of August relating to an explosion near Jama Masjid. That question has been put down for the 11th September, 1956. In the notice given by Shri Radha Raman and Shri S. V. Ramaswamy under rule 216, reference has been made to some explosion in Shillong also. The hon. Home Minister has placed before the House whatever information he is in possession of and he has also said what steps have been taken so far, and that both the Ministry and the police are vigilant and are trying to find out the culprit. There is a question to be answered on the 11th. So, I will keep this notice under rule 216 pending till that date. Whatever further information is available will be placed before the House on that day. The hon. Members also will have an opportunity to put some questions because the question has been admitted and put down for that day. In view of all these circumstances and in view of statement that has been made giving whatever information was available, I do not think it necessary to allow this adjournment motion.

---

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### INDIAN FRONTIER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE RULES

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S. R. O. 1782, dated the 11th August 1956. [*Placed in Library: See* No. S—364/56]

### STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** On behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on the flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library: See* No. S—365/56]

---

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

> (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th August, 1956, agreed without any amendment to the National Highways Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1956.'

> (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 30th August, 1956, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.'

### *MOTION*

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of

[Secretary]

the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:

1. Shri T. J. M. Wilson
2. Shri K. S. Hegde
3. Shri H. P. Saksena
4. Shri P. D. Himatsingka
5. Sardar Raghbir Singh Punjhazari.
6. Shri Deokinandan Narayan
7. Shri Amar Nath Agrawal
8. Dr. Purna Chandra Mitra
9. Dr. R. P. Dube
10. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair
11. Shri R. P. Sinha
12. Shri S. N. Mazumdar
13. Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji
14. Shri T. Bhaskara Rao
15. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri."

---

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that the following items of Government business will engage the attention of this House during the week commencing 3rd September, 1956:

*Bills for consideration and passing*

1. The Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Bill.

2. The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.

3. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill.

4. The Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill.

*Other Business*

5. Further consideration of the Second Five Year Plan scheduled to commence on 8th September.

6. Consideration of Motions for modification of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, time permitting.

---

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### FORTY-FIRST REPORT

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee, presented to the House on the 31st August, 1956."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 31st August, 1956."

*The Motion was adopted.*

---

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant):** Sir, Yesterday, I had expressed the hope that I would be able to place the Backward Classes Commission's Report on the Table today: I find that it has been arranged with your Secretariat that the Report has to be placed and circulated on the 3rd. So, if you permit me, I shall do so on the 3rd of September, 1956.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**Shri Jangde** (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, before taking up further business, I would like to have one clarification. As announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, we are discussing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill on the 6th and 7th of this month. Before that, the report of the Backward Classes Commission should have been discussed here.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister has said that he will place it on the Table of the House.

**Shri Jangde:** We are not having time to discuss it in this session.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Members can go on referring to it at the time of discussion of that Bill so far as it affects that.

**Shri Velayudhan** (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): We should have time to finish reading the report. *(Interruptions.)*

**Mr. Speaker.** The hon. Members are anxious to have some discussion on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission. The Bill that is placed before the House deals with particular matters; it does not cover the entire range of subjects covered by that Report. Usually, some time is given for the discussion of the Report after the Report is presented. Is it possible to provide some time?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** It is not possible, unless we decide to sit beyond the 13th of this month.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well; we will consider it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta North-East): I suggest that the Report be circulated to the Members and not merely laid on the Table. It is necessary for us to go through it before we discuss it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Copies will be circulated to all Members; it will either be sent to their houses or it will be kept in the Notice Office so that the hon. Members who want to have a copy may take it from the Notice Office.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL*

**The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Biswas:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Shri Bansal** (Jhajjar—Rewari): Sir, before you proceed wih the next business, I would like to refer, with your permission, to the time that has been allotted to the discussion of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill. After going through the Bill, some of us find that it initiates a complete departure from the taxation policy and tries to tackle the inflationary situation in the country in a particular manner. It involves a large number of principles which will require to be discussed in this House. I request that two hours' time is not sufficient and that some more time should be given. In fact, I would go as far as to suggest that even if some time is cut from the discussion of the Report of the Planning Commission, this should be given more time.

**Several Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Speaker:** What more time does he want?

**Shri Bansal:** At least two more hours should be given.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will consider. Originally, when it was introduced in this House, some hon. Members have suggested that two hours may be allotted for this Bill. Now the hon. Member says that it involves a matter of policy and so on. But, I think there may not be many hon. Members who will deal with that subject; a few of them will touch that subject,

---

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 1-9-56, pp. 807-9.

[Mr. Speaker]

Four hours may be too long; we cannot find that much time. In between, we can strike a *via media* and have three hours; we can have two hours, to be extended by one hour, subject to the discretion of the Chair.

## RESOLUTION *re*: —PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION *re*: TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Pandit G. B. Pant on the 31st August, 1956, namely:—

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Travancore-Cochin and approved by the resolutions passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the 29th March, 1956 and the 24th April, 1956, respectively."

Four hours were allotted of which two hours and fity-seven minutes have been taken. One hour and three minutes now remain. Shri Kottukappally may continue.

**Shri Kottukappally** (Meenachil): Sir, Shri Punnoose in his speech yesterday said that when Mr. Rau, the Adviser to the Rajpramukh, made an appeal for industrial peace in Travancore-Cochin State, he was, to some extent, taking the side of the employers. What actually he said is this: "While Government would sternly set their face against attempts on the part of employers to deny their workers the rights and privileges secured to them under our labour laws, or give them in a niggardly or half-hearted manner, Government also expect labour leaders to discourage the continual waving of flags and such other things." He was not arguing the case of the employers at all. Nobody can deny the fact that industries are adversely affected by the continuous trouble and disturbance among the labour class in the Travancore-Cochin State. It is a fact; it is truth, just truth. I would also make the same appeal to my friends of the leftist parties that the Adviser has made. It is a good advice that he has tendered. Let there be peace in that region.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair** (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara) *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members shall put question only at the end of an hon. Members' speech.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Then it will lose the context.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Is the hon. Member aware that in Travancore-Cochin State, from 1947 to 1955, the number of strikes and lock-outs, and the loss of man-days has been the lowest in the whole of India?

**Shri Velayudhan** (Quilon *cum* Mav likkara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): It is stated in the publication itself.

**Shri Kottukappally:** I have no statistics about working hours with me, but it is common knowledge everywhere in India, even in Europe and in the United States, that the most troublesome spot so far as labour is concerned is unhappily my Travancore-Cochin State. I do not think that members of the leftist parties over there would put their hands on their breasts and say that it is false information. I would also ask them, in the interests of the future of our State, in the interests of the working class so that people from outside may go over to Travancore-Cochin and set up industries of all kinds, to see that there is some industrial peace. If there be some dispute between the labour and employer, let that dispute be decided by arbitration and by negotiation. If our friends the leaders of the leftist parties would give a signed declaration that for the next five years or so every dispute between the employers and employees would be decided by arbitration and negotiation, I am sure industrialists from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore and other places and industrialists from outside India will go over to Travancore-Cochin State and decide to set up new industries.

**Shri Velayudhan:** The hon. Member himself is trying to set up some industries.

**Shri Kottukappally:** I will try, if you won't give trouble.

Sir, I was mentioning yesterday about some major industries to be established in Travancore-Cochin State. Now there are the highlands of Devikulam, and Peermede in Travancore-Cochin. These areas are absolutely fit, and every facility is there, for establishing a large-scale dairy farm. Karachi cows, Andhra cows, Jersey cows and even the Australian breed can be reared there. It would be one of the best spots in the whole of India for setting up a large dairy farm. We are now importing tons and tons of dry milk from outside India. We can have the cattle of all breeds reared in these highlands and the import of milk lessened to that extent.

Speaking about Devikulam and Peermede—that happens to be in my constituency and late last week I was over there in those highlands. There are two or three new townships there. One is on the way from Neriamangalam to Munnar, the others near Pallivasal. Those townships were established at the request of Government authorities when the hydro-electric schemes were being started. Now, because the Government want to put up some hospital in one place or some other buildings as quarters for Government officers in the other places, they want the townships to be removed. When I went to those places, the men, women and children in those townships collected and petitioned. The Government have thousands of acres to build upon. They can have their hospital or quarters at other places rather than disturb these poor people from their hovels. Well, Sir, home is sweet to everyone. Whether we live in a palace or in a hovel, home has its sentimental value. The English poet sang:

> "Home, sweet home, there is no place like home."

I saw tears in their eyes. These poor people have been threatened that their houses would be demolished. In fact, I would be happy if the Government would build palaces, pyramids or parthenons for their officers. But whatever they do; let them not be built on the house-tops of other people; let them not be constructed on the roofs of poor people's hovels.

Then, so far as railway routes are concerned, Kerala State is one of the most ill-developed. We have been mentioning this for many years. Everyone of us here in the Parliament from the south has been demanding expansion of railway lines in that State. One major line can be the route between Cochin and Madurai. That will open up the Tamilnad and give easy facility for people in the centre of Tamilnad to go to west coast, that is Cochin. That will improve trade both in the Tamilnad and in Kerala State. It will open up the Travancore highlands also.

What did we get with all our representations to the Centre and the Railway Ministry? We got just 110 or about 120 miles of railway line between Ernakulam and Quilon and much is said about it. We wanted a broad gauge line and they gave us a metre gauge. Building metre gauge lines now, I should think, is like building a Spanish Armada for the defence of this Republic.

There is another very important line and that is the Cochin-Quilon line *via* Alleppey. There can be a third line and that is the Thiruvellah-Punalur line. I commend these schemes to the Railway Ministry.

During Question Hour today mention was made about the expansion of cultivation of rubber. I am happy

[Shri Kottukappally]

they are doing it. Some steps are also being taken for the expansion of the cashewnut plantations. I am sure the Government will give their serious attention to this, because we are very much short of cashewnuts for processing and our factories do not find sufficient material to work with. The factories in Quilon, Trichur and other places do not get enough material. We have to import cashewnut from East Africa to be processed in Quilon. Our differences with the people of Africa might eventually deprive us of this product. It is high time that we think about cashew plantations.

Then, as I have already said, there is cardamom. The Government should pay their attention to expanding the cultivation of cardamom. Some subsidy can be given to the cultivators to encourage them. Some scientific knowledge and information can be imparted to these cultivators for improving their plantation.

There is another matter that is causing much heart-burning in Travancore-Cochin and that is the question of the depressed classes, the Pulayas, Pariahs etc. This is a matter about which representations had been made to the Congress Ministry in Travancore-Cochin State and also to the Central Government. If a Pulaya becomes a Christian or a Muslim, he loses all the benefits he gets as a Scheduled Caste. If a Pulaya becomes again a Hindu Pulaya, he gets back all the benefits. Sir, we recite the Upanishads; we recite the Buddha Sutras; we quote the Koran and the Bible chapter and verse, but I am sorry there is much pettiness in our hearts. Tagore once sang: "Strike, strike at the root of penury in our hearts". I would say, we must all pray at times so that the pettiness, the parochialism the provincialism and the communalism in our minds might be wiped away, might vanish.

**An Hon. Member**: Communists?

**Shri Kottukapally**: Communists—that is a worse evil.

I would request the Government of India, the Home Ministry and the Government of Travancore-Cochin to look into this question. There is not much difference of opinion, so far as the old members of the Travancore-Cochin Legislature and the major communities are concerned, in this regard. The major communities—the Hindus, the Christians and Mussalmans—have more or less said that no discrimination should be shown to the Pulayas, Pariahs etc. whether they are Mohammedans, Sikhs, Christians or Hindus. Pulayas are poor, or at least most of the Pulayas are poor. They are ignorant. To whatever religious denomination they may belong, if they are poor and if they are ignorant, all help and facilities should be given to them without any discrimination as to their caste, creed on religious persuasion.

So far as the small-scale industries are concerned, I was happy to see a booklet in Trivandrum, when I was there last time, which had been prepared by Shri K. C. Chacko. It gives information as to the type of small-scale industries that can be started in Travancore-Cochin. I wish that much more publicity is given to that booklet. After the information is confirmed then the Government can ask the people to come forward to start the industries.

Shri A. M. Thomas was mentioning yesterday about the starting of technological and technical institutions in different district headquarters and even in the different taluk headquarters. I commend all that Shri A. M. Thomas has said about this subject.

I think my time is up, and I must stop. Before closing, I would request the hon. Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, to take good care of my Kerala State. I commend Kerala to his care. When I hear him in this Parliament, I feel that neither Demosthenes nor Cicero spoke better. He is the patriarch of this paramount Parliament. He is like the prophets of old, a man of enlightenment, of understanding and of wisdom. I wish to tell him in all earnestness and from the very bottom of my heart that unless something tangible is done for the Kerala State before the sands of time run short it might eventually imperil the solidarity of our Republic which, God in his mercy, forbid.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

**Shri Achuthan** (Crangannur): With due respect to Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I might point out that there are a few more Members from Travancore-Cochin who want to speak.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri H. N. Mukerjee will speak only for a few minutes.

**Shri C. R. Iyyunni** (Trichur): May I request that the time allotted for this subject may be extended at least by half an hour so that the other Members who wish to speak, may also speak?

**Mr. Speaker:** Four hours have been allotted for this subject. I am going to call the hon. Minister at quarter to one. In between, the hon. Members can take five or six minutes each. I shall call as many of them as possible within the time available.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy** (Wandiwash): Only Members from Travancore-Cochin State have been speaking till now. None else has spoken.

**Shri Nettur P. Damodaran** (Tellicherry): The Members from Malabar are yet to speak, quite apart from the Members from Travancore-Cochin.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, but the time is limited. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta North-East): I shall be very brief because I feel that this is a subject on which naturally my friends from Travancore-Cochin would speak from first-hand experience, and as far as I can make out, they have already had a field day. The only reason why I intervene is that this resolution is being watched, so to speak, by the whole country, because, the background to this resolution is something which, try as I may, I cannot entirely forget. It has come about that the cultured and talented people of Kerala, that lovely strip of land in the south-west corner of our country, have been deprived, for good reason or bad reason, of the prerogatives of freedom. There has been a feeling which has already been expressed in the House, that the reason for this proclamation and its continuance is really the fear of the ruling party, that is, where it cannot have a free hand, it will try to bring into operation all the apparatus of its authority in order to prevent the appearance in Kerala of other political parties who might perhaps try their hand at administration. But I know that I cannot go into the details of that matter, but, specially on the eve of the general elections, there is the feeling in the country that there should be opportunities in this country for different political parties coming into power in different States, if the electorate in a particular region happens to vouchsafe, to other parties than the ruling party, the power which representatives of the people should get.

The Home Minister, when he spoke yesterday, expressed a desire that perhaps the House would like to record its appreciation of the work which has been done by the Adviser. As I have said before, I do not have first-hand experience of what is happening in Travancore-Cochin, but from the trend of the speeches made even by my friends from the Congress party, it appears plain that there are many grievances in Travancore-Cochin which have not been looked after as efficiently as perhaps they might have been by the Adviser. May be in certain respects the Adviser's administration is entitled to appreciation, but, basically speaking, the people's desire for real exercise of self-Government has been thwarted in such a manner that small mercies do not appear to them to be particularly palatable. Therefore, I fear that I cannot pay a particularly mentionable tribute of appreciation to the work of the Adviser.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Besides, I find that the Adviser, in his first statement to Travancore-Cochin and its people, said that the people there could have a short respite from politics and that they were going to have impartial administration. I know that at one time, before we were independent, politics was our absorption by day our dream by night, and it was politics of a particular description. After Independence, the character of that politics has changed, but surely, in order to bring our country nearer the heart's desire of our people, we do want to participate in the right kind of politics so that the people can shape their own destinies in Travancore-Cochin. That, however, has not happened, and the respite from politics promised by the Adviser has not obviously been appreciated by the people. Even assuming, though not admitting, that the Adviser has brought good Government to Travancore-Cochin, that good Government by the Adviser has been felt by the people to be no substitute of for real exercise of self-Government by themselves. That is why there has been expressed in this House so much complaint in regard to the administration of the Adviser.

I wish in particular to make a reference to a dispute between the Alleppey Municipal Council and the administration of the Adviser—a dispute over the granting of relief to lower income-groups with respect to property tax. I am given to understand that the Municipal Council of Alleppey was authorised to levy property tax, and in order to do so, it could rely on two provisions of the Travancore-Cochin District Municipalities Act, namely, section 82(5) and section 124. Section 82(5) gives power to the Council to exempt from levy of property tax any property with an annual rental value of Rs. 18 or less. The other section—section 124—gives power to the Municipal Council to exempt any person or class of persons from the payment of tax, but only with the sanction of Government.

The Alleppey Municipal Council, according to the information supplied to me, decided that it was better to extend the area of relief in regard to taxation. Now, if exemption could be granted on properties of the annual rental value of Rs. 18 only, then, relief could be given to about 4,000 assessees out of the total of 24,000. The idea was, on the part of the Municipal Council, to offer this relief to as many of the low income group as possible. Therefore, the Municipal Council wrote to the Government of the day, which was a P.S.P. administration, for sanction under section 124. They detailed a proposal that owners of property with an annual rental value of Rs. 60 and below should be exempted. According to that proposal, something like 18,000 assessees would get relief. At that time, the P.S.P. Government gave sanction to this idea of extending the ambit of relief. As a matter of fact, the coffers of the Municipal Council did not suffer in the least and there was no loss of revenue to the Council on account of this. Because, while formerly, I am told, the Council was collecting Rs. 1,30,000 of house tax, tne present Council is collecting about Rs. 1,89,000 in spite of the additional and substantial relief given to the lower income group of taxpayers. Three years after this event in 1956, we find that this progressive taxation policy which helped the lower income group and which altogether did not bring about any diminution in the municipal revenue, was looked askance at by the Administration. Now, the Administration of the Adviser has ordered the Municipal Council of Alleppey that it was not proper or necessary to have had the exemption. The result is, from now onwards the 24,000 property owners would have to pay the tax.

I am told that the Alleppey Municipal Council has taken up this matter with the Adviser. As far as the Adviser and his Administration is concerned, their attitude is very unsympathetic and it may even be that the Municipal Council, in the interests of its own policy as well as in the interests of the low income group among the citizens in that town, may go to court. This is an instance where I find that the action of the Adviser is absolutely in disregard of the interests of the low income group of our people and also in disregard of certain rights which were exercised by the Municipal Council after fully complying with the provisions of the law concerned. This is one instance how we find the Adviser is functioning. I am told that all over Travancore-Cochin, not only in the town of Alleppey, there is a great deal of feeling over this kind of encroachment upon the rights of municipalities, an encroachment which, at the same time, involves an attack upon the position of the lower income group of our citizens.

I said that I was going to be very brief......

**Shri A. M. Thomas** (Ernakulam): The only remedy is to amend the Municipalities Act. It is not within the jurisdiction of the Adviser to grant any relief.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** This tax was imposed by the Municipality and the relevant sanction was received from the Government. If, at any subsequent stage, there was going to be a review of the position, naturally, the Administration was welcome. But, for the Administration to try to apply sanctions against the Municipality and to try, at the same time, to deprive the Municipality of what it considers to be its rightful privilege under the provisions of the law, is something against which public opinion in Alleppey and Travancore-Cochin, according to the reports reaching me, is extremely indignant.

I said I was going to be very brief. I won't refer to any other matter except to repeat what I said earlier. That is, in regard to what has happened in Travancore-Cochin, we have serious misgivings. We have an apprehension especially on the eve of the general elections that the policy of the party in power is to see that it remains in power all over the country and that even where the people exercise their franchise in a manner which is derogatory to their power, in a manner which is detrimental to their continuation in certain regions, even then, they are going to bring into the picture certain apparatus of authority which they have done in the case of Travancore-Cochin. I feel, therefore, that we are very unhappy in regard to this proclamation. We are, doubly unhappy when it becomes inescapably necessary for the proclamation to be continued. But, we cannot, in all conscience, support the Resolution which my hon. friend the Home Minister has brought before the House.

**Shri Mathew** (Kottayam): There are only three of us. If we are given ten minutes each, it would be only half an hour. That is within the discretion of the Chair.

**Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Time may be extended by one hour.

**Shri Achuthan:** Members who speak in the beginning take 30 or 35 minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot help it now.

**Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** That is not the point. It is the usual practice here, for the Member who speaks first to get as much time as he wants and the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker allow him to continue.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it has been done already, hon. Members must have taken exception then and there. Probably, the hon. Member was not present. I cannot extend the time. Hon. Members have spoken at length. I suppose they spoke about Travancore-Cochin and not about any other subject. Now, five minutes to Shri Achuthan.

**Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Mr. Speaker....

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Achuthan.

**Shri Achuthan:** I am sorry that yesterday, the other Members, without considering that there were other Members coming from that State,....

**Mr. Speaker:** They must have had some consideration.

**Shri Achuthan:**......and without considering that there was no Assembly in that State, took a lot of time.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall bear this in mind when the next occasion comes up.

**Shri Achuthan:** This is the time for extension of the proclamation. Yesterday and today also, Shri Punnoose and Shri H. N. Mukerjee stated, not angrily, but in a resentful way, that there was no occasion for democracy to have sway in Travancore-Cochin. After the resignation of the Congress Ministry, every chance was given by the Rajpramukh and the Government of India to see whether it was possible for the other parties to come together and form a Government. If even after a long time it had not been possible for them to co-operate and come together, it is not the fault of the Government or the Rajpramukh. My point is, now let the people and all parties in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin open their eyes and see that after the general elections are over, a strong democratic party comes into power that is the only solution. Nobody denies that a democratic party should come into power. The P.S.P. was in power for one year. I understand that the Communist Party is in a critical stage. That is why they want the co-operation of all other parties except the Congress. Now, Shri Jai Prakash Narain who has given Jeevandan for sarvodaya has come forward and stated that there is no objection to have an alliance with the Communist Party. It is all power politics. It is the people who should see that a democratic party comes into power. I appeal to Shri Pocker Saheb, who is not here and to the Muslim League of Malabar. Let them open their eyes to what is happening in the neighbouring countries. Let them think what party is best for them. The time has now come for them to come forward and say, let us come together and let us have a strong democratic Government in the State. I think Shri Asoka Mehta, Acharya Kripalani, Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai, Shri Kelappan and other leaders should think one hundred times before taking a decision to have an alliance with the other leftist parties which, though they may sometimes proclaim that they are for democracy, may not follow democratic principles throughout their career. It is no good Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Punnoose saying that democracy is in danger. How can there be two bye-elections in one year? Necessarily we have to extend the proclamation. As was stated by the Home Minister, in November, there should be another proclamation including Malabar and Kasarkode.

Coming to the five months of President's rule, I am very happy to say that the Adviser is doing his job well. What did we expect? What is the criterion? The only criterion is, under this Administration, is the state going forward or backward. We do not want any new policy to be introduced. It is not the intention of the Adviser, nor of the Government of India to introduce a new policy in the State. As he stated on the first day, he wants to keep the administration above party politics and to make it as efficient as possible and within the frame of the Second Five Year Plan and other financial considerations, to give relief to the unemployed. That is what we expected. I can say that he is more an expert administrator. He has to overhaul the machinery, see what are the defects, remove them and hand over the administration to those who come into power. He is doing his job well. You must give good credit to him. He is an experienced man and I do not find much point in saying that he could not do this or that. I have gone through this report and I can definitely say that within these five months, he has gone into the minute details of the administration. That is by the way.

The Adviser has said in this report that there should be some sort of decentralisation. He says that if more powers are given to the Secretaries, Collectors, department heads etc., work can be done more efficiently. I agree that some such methods should be adopted. Moreover, he has said in para. 2 that "it is the direct result of extreme communalism" prevailing in that part of the country. I do not know; there may be communal feelings, but communal justice may be done. He may not be aware of the conditions of the backward classes in the T. C. State. The scheduled castes and backward classes people have not even got the approach to Government offices; a few years back they could not even step into the courtyards of courts. So, naturally, there may be communal feelings. My advice to the Central Government is to see that communal justice is done. I do not want communalism to prevail there; I do not want efficiency to be sacrificed. But, the conditions of the people belonging to the backward and depressed classes are deplorable. Even the Christian community, which forms about 32 per cent of the population, is more than 100 per cent. over represented in this House and they are well-organised. There is no complaint from that quarter; they are well advanced economically and educationally. But, taking the other communities like the Ezhavas and other depressed classes, economically and educationally, they are the most backward. Shri Shanmukam Chetty, the *ex*-Finance Minister, while he was the Divan in Cochin, stated, "Your salvation lies in Assemblies and in Secretariat; only there your grievances can be ventilated". So, I do not want any partiality to be shown; let recruitment take place at all levels. But, communal justice must be done. That is the only solution for the communal problem. I appeal to the Government of India to see that particular care is taken in this regard.

Coming to the Independence Day broadcast, what the Adviser has said is an unnecessary and in a sense overstatement also. He said that there must be industrial truce, because there are strikes, lock-outs and all that. He is not the man to say that; he is there to put the administration in proper order. That is all. The other matter must be left to party leaders and public mind. With regard to the cashewnut industry, it was stated that it has been declared non-seasonal. That shows his mind worked in favour of labour. He must see that something is done, so that the labourers are not put to any difficulty and the situation is not aggravated. There is a touch of his vision in all the departments concerned; there is no time for me to examine them in detail here. For instance, his attention has been drawn to small-scale and large-scale industries. It is only by industrialisation that you can give relief to the unemployed. The T.C. Government have appointed an Educated Unemployed Enquiry Committee and they have submitted their report. A survey has already been made of the unemployment position in T.C. Now the Adviser must see what can be done within the shortest time possible to give relief to the unemployed people. He must approach the Government of India for the necessary funds and see that as many industries as possible are established either by the T.C. Government or the Central Government, so that some relief can be given to the people who are unemployed.

Now I come to the location of the printing press. I want to emphasise that the Government of India must set up the printing press in the T.C. State; otherwise it will be a very real grievance on our part.

**The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant):** This matter was discussed yesterday. I regret that I was not present throughout, but I have got some notes before me. This discussion was mainly directed towards matters of detail. So far as that goes, I do not claim that all the ills from which

[Shri Achuthan]

the state of Travancore-Cochin had been suffering had been cured during the last five months or so of the Administrator's rule. The Administrator made an earnest effort to remedy some of the evils and to take adequate steps in order to facilitate and expedite the development of the State. I do not think any miracles could be expected within these five months; but, on the whole, from his report it will be fair to infer that he has done his job well. I was glad to hear some of the speakers from the State itself; they gave good chits to him and he will be heartened by the kind words that were spoken here in appreciation of his labours.

Professor Mukerjee seemed to complain that the President's rule had been introduced in Travancore-Cochin, as I understand it, in order to keep the communists out of office. He seems to be under the delusion that if the President's rule had not been introduced, then the communists would have stepped into office. He seems to have forgotten the facts. The total strength of communists there was round about 25, I think, in a House of 118. The Rajpramukh invited the leader of the communist party and asked him if he could undertake the responsibility of forming a Ministry for running the administration. He gave him all the time that he needed in order to give thought to this proposal and ultimately he frankly expressed his inability to gather the necessary strength which will enable him to run the administration. In the circumstances, I do not see how anybody can complain that this step was taken in order to oust the communist party or to block the way in order that the communist party might not find access to the ministerial offices.

The truth is just the reverse. So, let there be no suspicion about that. But we are not really concerned with that today.

1. P.M.

So far as the extension of the period of six months is concerned, there is no alternative and there is no escape from it. The six months will be completed on or about the 23rd of October and the new Kerala State will be ushered into existence on the 1st of November. You cannot have an election now and you have to make necessary preparations for general elections in that State. In the circumstances, the only possible course that anyone can adopt is to extend the period of six months for which the President's rule has been allowed at the first instance on the 23rd of April and then to follow it up with such other measures as may be necessary. So, I think, if the matter is rationally approached, there can be difference of opinion on the subject.

Some Members seem to refer again to the fact that on the reorganisation of States, the Members of Malabar will not have a Legislature and they will not be able to enjoy the right which they possess in the Madras Legislature today. Well, I am sorry that it should be so but there is no way out. The Travancore-Cochin Legislature was dissolved at the time when the proclamation was adopted by this House. So, this House has adopted that particular clause in the Proclamation relating to the dissolution of the Legislature and the term of the members of that Legislature automatically came to an end. We cannot, under any law, give them that status again. It cannot be revived even if we wished to do so. If the Legislature had been suspended, it might have been possible to give thought to such a proposal. But the Parliament then dissolved the Legislature. That being the case, I do not see what else we can do. So, faced with hard reality as it is today, though I have my own sympathy with the Malabar Members, I must say frankly that there is no alternative and there is no remedy. Let us hope that when the new elections are held in the Kerala State we will have a stable majority and a stable government.

Travancore-Cochin has suffered from the disease of instability for a fairly long period and it has inevitably prejudiced its interests and come in the way of rapid, solid and enduring progress. So, let us all devote our energy to the ensuring of that state of affairs in which a stable government will be established in Kerala. Kerala is very much bigger than the Travancore-Cochin State and it is desirable that the sorry and dismal chapter should end, no occasion for the President's rule arise and there should be a good majority in the House of one party so that the affairs of the State may be administered by the representatives of the people. I readily accept that good government is no substitute for self-government though, sometimes, good government, I think, prepares the people for self-government and an occasional dose of it may not be altogether to the detriment of the interests of the State.

Something was also said here about the appointment of special officers and so on. I find that certain appointments have been made, just of a temporary nature, to meet the urgent exigencies of the situation. For example, a Special Director of Industries or someone bearing a similar title was appointed; also a Director of Agriculture and a Director of State Transport. Well, many arrears had to be cleared up, leeway had to be made for the arrears that had accumulated during the stage of instability. So, in order to clear up all these arrears and to see that the work was done in an adequate, suitable and efficient manner, the Administrator felt that it would be in the interest of the State to have some really competent men in charge of these activities which cannot but conduce towards the general uplift of the people; in howsoever small appreciable measure it be, it does tend towards that result. Nobody has said that these people have not been doing their job and if they have been doing their job, then we have no objection on that account.

We were told that the number of shops that had been opened for providing foodstuffs at reasonable prices was not more than 155. According to the figures that I have, 155 are wholesale shops and there are 2113 retail shops. So, every attempt has been made to reach every nook and corner of this State so that the hardships felt by the rise in prices may be relieved so far as the poor sections of the community are concerned.

There was some reference also to matters pertaining to labour. I think at least one significant step was taken by the Administrator when the cashewnut industry was declared as a 'non-seasonal industry'. That has resulted in a great deal of relief to the workmen which was something which could not be done in previous years and by this step the cause of labour has certainly gained an advantage which will go to their benefit not only during this year but also in the years to come.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** On a point of clarification. There is no benefit to the workers by that declaration because no pie has been paid by the employers.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Whether it is payable or not is the question. If it has not been paid, it wil be paid and they will have their claim. But it becomes payable while in the past it was not payable. That makes a great difference after all.

**Shri Velayudhan:** Under the Trade Disputes Act it is not covered.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Then there was some reference to some buildings that are under construction. But many more industrial colonies and other houses for the poor and so on are also under construction. As I said, the construction of the buildings would relieve the State exchequer of a recurring liability of Rs. 3 lakhs. So, even from the financial point of view it will be a profitable undertaking. There need be no objection on that score. It has provided some employ-

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

ment to the workers there and it has also to some extent given them a certain amount of purchasing power. I do not see why there should be any grievance on that account.

I stated when I made a few introductory remarks that certain steps had been taken to relieve unemployment. There are a number of institutions there which are doing very good work and large sums are to be spent over them too. Over the Agricultural College the amount to be spent comes to about Rs. 9 lakhs; Veterinary College—Rs. 8 lakhs; soil conservation scheme—more than five schemes; high range colonisation scheme—Rs. 39 lakhs: Periyar valley irrigation scheme—Rs. 15 lakhs: Solayur—Rs. 70 lakhs: Narayanamangalam—Rs. 56 lakhs: industrial estates—Rs. 31 lakhs: State Transport rehabilitation scheme—Rs. 23 lakhs; water supply schemes—Rs. 51 lakhs; anti-erosion and flood control work—Rs. 30 lakhs. The list is pretty long. I have mentioned only a few items from it as I do not want to tire the House by reading out all that there is in this list.

I do not think I need take more time of the House. The affairs of Travancore-Cochin have come in for discussion on a number of occassion. We had the Travancore-Cochin Budget just a few days ago. Then too almost the same ground was covered and the details of the administration came in for comment and criticism. We may have to approach the House again later in connection with affairs pertaining to Travancore-Cochin. The House has the advantage and also the responsibility of looking after the details of the administration of Travancore-Cochin but still we must realise that we are not here in a position exactly to pry into every petty detail, but all that has been said will be brought to the notice of the Administrator. It is our wish that the affairs of this State may be carried on in a manner which will give the utmost satisfaction to the people living in the State, that its resources may be used so as to advance its interests not only now but also to the extent it may be possible in future and that though the Ministers are not in office and though there is no legislature, public opinion should be respected and everything should be done in a manner which will give the people the idea that President's rule has come to their assistance and that it is the business of all those who are engaged in the administration of the....

**Shri Matthen**: May I know if there is any possibility of a large-scale industry coming into the State in the public sector?

**Pandit G. B. Pant**: I wish that it may be possible to establish some big industry in Travancore-Cochin, but as hon. Members are aware it is the function of the Planning Commission. They have to see which industries can be suitably established in this part of the country. My sympathies are with the people of Travancore-Cochin, and we have accepted the principle that there should be no regional disparity, that industries should be so established that every region may be benefited by one or the other of the industries. That principle will, I hope be adopted....

**Shri Matthen**: Our experience has been the reverse.

**Pandit G. B. Pant**:....also with requirements of Travancore-Cochin and I will be happy if some industries could be established there.

I would request the House to accept my resolution.

**Shri Velayudhan**: One clarification. On page 14 of the brochure it is stated: "This has the effect of conferring on the workers all the benefits visualised under the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act 1953." But labour has not got any assistance according to this Act. Is it going to be given, and if it does not come within the purview of the law, is the Government going to amend this particular law so that the workers in that industry may be covered?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** If the hon. Member will please write to me fully about this matter, I will pass on the letter to the Administrator for his consideration.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** One more clarification. After the appointed day, that is 1st November, 1956, some territories are to be added on to Travancore-Cochin. May I know whether in respect of that a fresh proclamation will be issued on 1st November.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** If you want it to be issued, it will be.

**Shri N. R. Muniswamy;** Not that I want it. I want to know the position.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

> "That the House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Travancore-Cochin and approved by the resolutions passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the 29th March, 1956 and the 24th April, 1956 respectively."

*The motion was adopted.*

## PUBLIC DEBT (AMENDMENT) BILL

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah):** I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Debt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

This is a very small and perhaps non-controversial measure. Though there are some 15 clauses, I am sure there will be no controversy over this amending Bill. Hon. Members are aware that the Public Debt Act was enacted in 1944 for the administration by the Reserve Bank of the public debt of India and the securities issued by the Government. The Act was amended in 1949 in order to include the State Governments' public debt and the securities issued by the State Governments to be administered by the Reserve Bank. By that amending Bill the public debt of the Government of India and the Part A States was to be administered by the Reserve Bank but it did not apply to Part B States. Some of the Part B States have their own laws and they govern the public debt of those States. Some States had no law, and if all the States passed their own laws there was a possibility of a good deal of confusion, and therefore we thought that all these Part B States also should be brought under this Public Debt Act. Under the Constitution, it was necessary that resolutions should be passed by the Part B States to give power to Parliament to legislate for this purpose. And all the State Governments, excepting the State of Jammu and Kashmir, have passed these resolutions giving power to Parliament to legislate. Therefore, this amending Bill has now been brought forward.

I do not think it requires any further elucidation. I hope the House will agree to the motion I have moved.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Debt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration.".

**Shri K. K. Basu** (Diamond Harbour): May I ask just one question? Most of the Part B States are not going to exist after 1st November. So, what is the special hurry or necessity to have this particular amending Bill? After 1st November, the Part B States themselves will cease to exist, and all their assets and liabilities will be transferred either to the existing States or to the new States which will be born, and which will also be described only as Part A

[Shri K. K. Basu]

States. So, the old 1944 Act will apply to them. What is the special reason for having this amending Bill?

**Mr. Speaker:** There are still a few Part B States, I think.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** No. Only Jammu and Kashmir has been left out. Jammu and Kashmir has not passed this resolution. All the others, like Travancore-Cochin and Saurashtra and so on, will cease to exist after 1st November.

**Shri M. C. Shah:** We had thought about this Bill even before the States Reorganisation Bill was passed. Yet, because it would take time, we thought we might have this passed. There is nothing wrong in this, because we are only seeking to delete the words 'Part B States' and insert the words 'the Government.' I do not think there is any difficulty about this matter. If I might read out the different clauses, it will unnecessarily take the time of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I must put the motion and have it passed first.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Debt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration.".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses* 1 *to* 15, *the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri M. C. Shah:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

---

## INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL

**The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration."

As hon. Members might be aware, section 7 of the Indian Post Office Act provides the Central Government powers to prescribe rates by notification in the official gazette for postage and other sums to be charged in respect of postal articles sent by inland post. It has been provided also that such rates shall not exceed the rates set forth for the various classes of postal articles in the First Schedule. With the passage of the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955, these rates which have been given in the First Schedule will stand automatically converted in terms of decimal coinage; and these will come into effect on 1st April 1957. This was notified by Notification No. SRO. 1119 dated 11th May, 1956.

The result of the change, as is well known, is that 16 annas or 64 pice or 192 pies will be equal to 100 naye paise. Equivalents of the present postal rates are not possible in some cases, in round figures. For example, the equivalents in the case of postage dated 11th May, 1956.

| Existing rate | In terms of Naya Paise |
|---|---|
| 3 Pies | 1·5625 |
| 6 Pies | 3·125 |
| 6 Pies | 4·6875 |
| 1 anna | 6·25 |
| 2 anna | 12·50 |

Naturally, therefore, we have got to do something about postage stamps well in time, so that, when the change comes, we may have postage stamps according to the decimal coinage in circulation, or to be introduced for circulation on the appointed day.

According to section 14 (2) of the Indian Coinage Act, as amended by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act 1955, fractions of more than 0·5 naye paisa can be rounded off to the next higher naya paisa, and fractions up to 0·5 naya paisa can be ignored. But the rounding off is permissible only at the time of tender of the existing coins at one transaction. So, we may not be able to take advantage of it in the case of postage stamps. This rounding off is also not possible in the case of rates expressed in rules, notifications or enactments; including the Indian Post Office Act.

Therefore, a new tariff has been proposed in the Bill which I have moved for consideration. Keeping in view the principle that there should be an approximate equivalence between the proposed rates in terms of the naya paisa and the existing rates, in fixing round figures for the postage rates, it has become necessary to increase or lower the existing rates.

As will be seen, the provisions of the present Bill can be split into three parts. Firstly, there have been certain increases. Secondly, there have been certain reductions in the postage rates; and thirdly, there have been certain exact equivalents. The changes are only of a very slight degree, if I may say so. The new rates, in terms of decimal coinage have exceeded, in certain cases, the rates prescribed in the First Schedule, and, therefore, a legislation of the kind that has been introduced has become necessary.

I may just refer in passing to the postage rates which have been proposed to be increased, so that a clear idea of the increase may be obtained. The increases in the postage rates are as follows:

|  | Per cent increase | Increase in terms of |  |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Naya Paisa | Pies |
| Letters not exceeding one tola | 4 | 0·5 | 1 (Approximately) |
| Single post-card | 6·6 | 0·3125 | ½ ,, |
| Reply post-card | 6·6 | 0·625 | 1·2 ,, |
| Registered newspapers (single copy) up to 10 tolas | 28 | 0·4375 | 1 ,, |
| Registered newspaper packets (for every five tolas in excess of 10 tolas) | 28 | 0·4375 | 1 ,, |

Apart from this, there is the question of stationery. So far as the Schedule in the Act is concerned, it gives rates only for the post-cards, but it does not indicate separately the rates for inland letter-cards or registered envelopes. But, consequent on the adoption of the decimal coinage, there will have to be undertaken some sort of modification or adjustment in the rates for these items too. These increases will be as follows:

|  | Per cent Increase | Increase in terms of naye paise and pies |
|---|---|---|
| Inland letter-cards | 6·6 | 0·625 naye paies (1·2 pies approximately) |
| Registration envelope* | 1·5 | 1·125 naye paise (2 pies approximately) |

(*The increase is due to the fact that the basic postage rate

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

has been increased by 0:5 naya paisa, and the stationery charges by 0:625 naya paisa)

Now, I come to the reductions, and I shall indicate how the new coinage system will affect the postal rates and reduce them.

The reductions will be as follows:

| | Per cent decrease | Decrease in terms of | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Naya Paise | Pies |
| Letters weighing more than 1 tola for every one tola | 4 | 0·25 | ½ (approximately) |
| Book, pattern and sample packets :— | | | |
| (i) First 5 tolas | 4 | 0·25 | ½ ,, |
| (ii) for every additional 2½ tolas | 4 | 0·125 | ¼ ,, |

As regards registered newspapers, posted singly, exceeding ten tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas: 4 per cent decrease, equal to ·125 naye paise or the quarter of a pie; then exceeding 20 tolas, for every 20 tolas, 4 per cent decrease, equal to ·125 naye paise or quarter pie.

In regard to registered newspapers packets, for the first ten tolas 4 per cent decrease equal to ·125 naye paise or quarter pie.

For some period, as is well known, both types of coins will be in circulation; so also the postage stamps. The period may be about three years in the case of coins but about three months in the case of postage stamps. As I submitted earlier, we have got to provide for the change in good time so that the printing of postage stamps and stationery could be undertaken. It is with that purpose in view that this Bill is being submitted to the House and I commend it to the House for acceptance.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration."

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): The Minister has taken the opportunity of increaing the postage rates while refixing the same consequent upon the introduction of the decimal system. Of course, he may say that the increase is very insignificant. For instance, there has been only a 4 per cent increase for 2-anna letters. I do not know why he has chosen to make it 13 new pies. It actually comes to 12½ new pies according to the conversion. He could have made it 12. Similarly, in the case of postcard, while the price today is only 1/21st of the present rupee, it is going to be 1/20th of the naya rupee. So this is a little more than what usually obtains. It is not the equivalent but a little more than the equivalent.

Of course, the Minister will argue that already the handling charges on postcards and letters are more than what actually are charged. However, the fact remains that there has been some increase. I was not able to catch the Minister properly when he mentioned about inland letters. Neither in the principal Act nor in the amending Bill is there any reference to inland letters. He may please clarify this point.

There was a Committee appointed to go into the question of fixation of postal rates for book packets and book registrations. We expected that their report would be out. I believe the report has since been submitted. The Committee was appointed a year ago. During the general discussion on the General Budget, the Finance Minister assured us that a Committee was going into these matters. When several Members objected to the increase in the registration fee and urged that at least book packets, which are meant for studies and other things, should not have their registration charges increased, he assured us that the Ministry of Communications had appointed a Committee and when their report was submitted the whole question could be reviewed. The decisions on the report could have been examined and incorporated in this very Bill itself.

These are a few observations I wish to make on this Bill.

**Pandit S. C. Mishra** (Monghyr North-East): As my hon. friend has just now observed, we could not clearly understand what the hon. Minister meant when he gave some of the equivalents of the postages. But as we can see from the report, he proposes to convert the postcard into 5 naye paise card. Proportionately the inland envelope will go up to 10 *naye paise*.

**An Hon. Member:** More than that.

**Pandit S. C. Mishra:** This is what he proposes. The next thing that comes into our daily use is the envelope.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Government and the hon. Minister take advantage of the ratio difference in two cases, I think it would have been quite well of them if they had given up something in the third instance so that the users and the country in general would not have been adversely affected. Of course if at each point Government think of always mopping up something from the pockets of the users, then that is another matter. But if that be not the intention, it would have been much better if the rate of the envelope had been put at 12 pies instead of 13 new pies.

As we can see, these days when we send a rupee to the post office, we always get 2 full envelopes, 4 inland envelopes and 8 postcards. When we send a rupee, we say that we do not want any change; so we get 2 full envelopes, 4 half envelopes and 8 postcards. Now, according to this ratio, that will go to 106 *naya paise*. That means, he is surcharging one anna for every rupee. I think the postal department could have made a gesture to the poor people by leaving out something in one of these three classes. He has said that there is a decrease in the rate in certain cases. The reductions are there perhaps in certain cases, in the next fractions of a tola, not in the first case. There is no reduction of postage rates or anything like that in the first case. Only when there is an additional weight, he has shown that there will be some reduction.

In this way, he has not been quite fair to the public at large. I will once more request him to see if he cannot make at least a gesture in the case of any of these three things: either the postcard or the inland envelope or the full envelope, the three things that are most in use. I think the postal revenue on account of these three things must be very great. If this was done it would have been commensurate with the additions made in other cases Of course, the postage rates would have to be adjusted to the new coins; there is no doubt about it. But I think the postal department would not have lost anything if it had given a little reduction in one of these three classes.

**Shri Raj Bahadur**: I think the objections that have been raised in respect of this Bill may be summarised as follows. Firstly, objection arises out of some sort of a vague suspicion that we have perhaps taken this opportunity to increase the rates of postage and minimise our losses on certain postal articles. I may at once say that that was not the object in view. The only object that we had in view was to find out suitable and convenient equivalents in terms of the decimal coinage to the rates that obtain at present according to the present coinage system. We have, of course, tried to strike a balance so that our losses do not increase. As I have said, while in certain cases—I need not repeat the figures once again—there have been certain increases, in others there have been decreases. Therefore, the two, broadly speaking,

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

may offset each other. At any rate, it can not be said that there has been any attempt to increase the rates of postage on various articles to minimise the loss. Take, for example, the postcards. The rate on the single postcard will, perhaps, yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 20 lakhs. But, on the local postcard there might be a decrease of about Rs. 1 lakh in the revenue. Our total losses on postcard traffic, as I have repeated many times on the floor of this House, exceed Rs. 1 crore—I think about Rs. 1:15 lakhs. The slight increase now in the price of the postcard will not make up the deficit or loss that we are already sustaining in the case of the postcard traffic.

**An Hon. Member:** It will be reduced.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The reduction is incidental of the change and because of the fractions involved in the change. We cannot translate the value of the existing coins exactly in terms of round figures in new coinage. But we have not gone deliberately, out of our way to increase the postage to cut down the losses on certain articles like the postcard. The same thing can be said of letters also.

About the Committee on book-post, I have said on another occasion that the Committee has recently furnished its report to Government after two extensions of two months each. The report is under examination and, I think, we would not have been fair in taking this particular opportunity to change the rates this way or that, because, in this Bill, we have only come to the House for giving us the necessary powers for the introduction of the decimal postage rates to enable us to print the new postage stamps in terms of the new coinage in time. That is the objective. The report of the committee would be considered duly in its own time and whatever be the result, it would be submitted to the House, if so required.

With these words, I can assure my friends opposite that the only effort on our part has been to adjust the postage rates according to the new system of coinage and I think they will support the Bill.

**Shri B. S. Murthy** (Eluru): In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has been pleased to state that the overall gain is nothing, may I know why exactly 9 pies could not be fixed for postcards and also the similar rate for the inland envelopes.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** As I have said, we have tried to bring them into round figures. When doing so we have taken great care to see that we do not add to our already existing losses. Nor will it be fair to the people that we should impose additional taxation on them by this bill. It is not any part of our intention to tax the people by any indirect method.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 2.**—(*Substitution of a new schedule etc.*)

**मुल्ला अब्दुल्लाभाई** (चांदा) : मैं ने यह दो अमेंडमेंट्स दिये हैं :

I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 13—

*for* "13 *naye paise*" *substitute* "12 *naye paise*"

(ii) Page 1, line 18—

*for* "10 *naye paise*" *substitute* "9 *naye paise*"

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि जो नये सिक्के सरकार चलाने वाली है उन के अनुसार भी पोस्टल आर्टिकल्स (डाक की वस्तुओं) के दाम लगभग उतने ही रक्खे गये हैं जितने कि आज हैं। मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं कि जिस चीज की कीमत साढ़े बारह पाई होती है वह साढ़े बारह पाई नहीं रक्खी जा सकती, लेकिन इस को तेरह पाई कर देने से

आम जनता का कितना नुक्सान हो जाता है जब कि सरकार को बहुत ज्यादा कुछ हाथ नहीं लगता । खुसूसन रिप्लाई पेड (जवाबी) पोस्टकार्ड की बात को लिया जाय, मालूम होता है कि जहां गवर्नमेंट को कुल ९ पाई का नुक्सान होता है, वहां पर जनता को ५० पाई का नुक्सान होता है ।

मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । डेसिमल क्वायनेज (दशमलव टंकन) जो निकाला गया है, उस के लिये भी उन्होंने बताया कि नये और पुराने सिक्कों का हिसाब क्या होगा । उस में उन्होंने पुराने दो आने की कीमत १२ नये पैसे रक्खी है । पहले किसी चीज की कीमत अगर १ आ० ११ पाई थी तो उस के लिये उन्होंने १२ नये पैसे रक्खे और जो पुरानी चीज ६ पैसे कीमत की है, उस के लिये उन्होंने ९ पैसे रक्खे । उस के बाद हिसाब कर के उन्होंने बताया, पेज ३० पढ़ें, कि अगर कोई आदमी एक पेंसिल खरीदना चाहे जिस की कीमत ६ पैसा है, तो १२ पैंसिल खरीदने पर उस को १ रु० २ आ० देना पड़ेगा । इस तरह से उसे १ रु० तो पूरा देना पड़ेगा और २ आ० की जगह पर १२ नये पैसे देने पड़ेंगे । इसी तरह से अगर कोई ६ पैसे के लिफाफे खरीदना चाहता है तो १२ लिफाफे खरीदने पर उस को तकरीबन ८ नये पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़ेंगे । ऐसी हालत में पब्लिक के पास से बहुत ज्यादा पैसा चला जाता है । इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि जहां पर १३ नये पैसे हैं वहां पर १२ नये पैसे और जहां पर १० नये पैसे हैं वहां पर ९ नये पैसे रक्खे जायें तो ज्यादा वाजिब होगा ।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी फरमाया कि हम नये पोस्टेज रेट्स (टिकटों की दरें) इश्यू (जारी) करेंगे । अगर वह उन को १३ पैसे और १० पैसे के हिसाब से इश्यू करेंगे तो उस से कोई खास फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है । मैं मानता हूं कि डबल (जवाबी) पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत अगर ९ नये पैसे रक्खे जाते हैं तो सिंगल पोस्ट कोर्ड की कीमत ५ नये पैसे ही रखना होगा क्योंकि ९ पैसे के साढ़े चार पैसे तो किये नहीं जा सकते । माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी बतलाया कि सिंगल पोस्ट कार्ड से सरकार को फायदा होता है और डबल से नुक्सान । लेकिन मैं इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं । जब सिंगल पोस्ट कार्ड से थोड़ा फायदा सरकार को होता है तो डबल से नुक्सान क्यों होना चाहिये, डबल से तो और ज्यादा फ़ायदा होना चाहिये ।

बहरहाल जैसा मैंने बताया कि जहां पर गवर्नमेंट को ९ पैसे का नुक्सान होता है कम रेट रखने से वहां ज्यादा रेट रखने से जनता को ५० पैसे का नुक्सान होता है, इस लिये गवर्नमेंट को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

साथ ही साथ मुझे एक बात यह पेश करनी है कि फर्ज कीजिये आप ने यह प्रपोर्शन (अनुपात) रक्खा तो इस से पब्लिक में गलतफहमी फैल सकती है कि नये क्वायनेज निकाल कर सरकार हम से ज्यादा पैसा लेना चाहती है क्योंकि हर एक आदमी यह मिसाल पेश करेगा कि सरकार को जितना हम से लेना चाहिये उस से ज्यादा ले रही है, कोई यह तो देखेगा नहीं कि यहां की कार्रवाही में क्या है और सरकार ऐसा क्यों कर रही है, वह तो यही समझेगा कि जिस लिफाफे की कीमत दो आने है उस के उस से १३ पैसे लिये जा रहे हैं । इसी तरह से बाजार की हर चीज के दाम रक्खे जायेंगे और जनता को नुक्सान होगा । इस लिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि आप इस बारे में सोचें और जो मुनासिब कार्रवाई हो वह की जाय ताकि न गवर्नमेंट को नुक्सान हो और न जनता के पास से ज्यादा पैसा जाय ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendments moved:

(i) Page 1, line 13—

*for "13 naye paise" substitute "12 naye paise".*

(ii) Page 1, line 18—

*for "10 neye paise" substitute "9 naye paise".*

**श्री राज बहादुर** : माननीय सदस्य ने जो दो सुझाव अभी दिये हैं, मैं उन के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा । वह कहते हैं कि भले ही एक पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत ५ नये पैसे रक्खी जाय, लेकिन रिप्लाई पेड पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत ९ नये पैसे कर दिये जायें । इस में इस बात का काफी अन्देशा है, और यह अक्सर होगा, कि जहां आम तौर से एक पोस्ट कार्ड ५ पैसे का होगा वहां कोई भी आदमी जा कर जवाबी पोस्ट कार्ड खरीद लेगा और दोनों पोस्ट कार्डों के लिये दस नये पैसे देने की बजाय वह ९ पैसे ही देगा और अलग अलग साढ़े चार पैसे के हिसाब से ही इस्तेमाल करेगा । साथ ही साथ यह भी हो सकता है अगर कोई आदमी डाकखाने में पोस्ट कार्ड खरीदने आता है, तो वेन्डर उस को ९ पैसे वाले डबल पोस्ट कार्ड में से एक पोस्ट कार्ड फाड़ कर दे देगा और उस से पांच पैसे ले कर हर पोस्ट कार्ड पर आधा पैसा अपनी जेब में डाल लेगा । लिहाजा यह बिल्कुल साफ हो जाता है कि जब एक पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत पांच पैसा है तो डबल की दस पैसे ही होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो दोनों तरफ से नुक्सान होने की सम्भावना है ।

जहां तक letter [पत्र] के बारे में इस सुझाव का सम्बन्ध है कि १३ की जगह पर १२ नये पैसे रक्खे जायें, मैं ने निवेदन किया कि हमारी आमदनी पहले ही पोस्टल आर्टिकल्स (डाक की वस्तुओं) के ऊपर काफी कम होती है, अगर उस से और कम हो जाय तो कैसे काम चल सकता है । जहां आप एक ओर यह देखते हैं कि इस इजाफे से हम कुछ लाख रुपये कमा लेते हैं मैं तफसील भी दे दूं, २० लाख रुपया के करीब होता है, वहां आप यह भी सोचें कि हम पोस्ट कार्ड्स के ऊपर १ करोड़ ५८ लाख रु० खो रहे हैं । पोस्ट कार्ड पर घाटे का सही आंकड़ा १ करोड़ ५८ लाख है, १ करोड़ १५ लाख नहीं जैसा कि मैं भूल से पहले कह गया । पोस्ट कार्ड का ट्रैफिक दिन दूना और रात चौगुना बढ़ रहा है । जो हमारे किसान भाई और मजदूर भाई देहात में रहते हैं या मिलों में काम करते हैं, वहीं नहीं बल्कि नये जमाने में जो हमारे बड़े बड़े बिजिनेसमैन हैं वह भी पोस्ट कार्ड की ही शरण लेने लगे हैं । इस तरह से जितना ही पोस्ट कार्ड्स का ट्रैफिक बढ़ता है, उतना ही हम को ज्यादा नुक्सान होता है । हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि जो पोस्ट कार्ड्स का ट्रैफिक है, वह दूसरी ओर letters (पत्रों) और letter cards (पत्र कार्डों) में जाय, ताकि इस महकमे की जो तरक्की हम चाहते हैं वह हो सके ।

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव** (गुड़गांव) : ज्यादा पोस्ट कार्ड्स बिकने से जो नुकसान है वह कम नहीं हो जायेगा ?

**श्री राज बहादुर** : जी नहीं, वह और भी बढ़ेगा क्योंकि हर पोस्ट कार्ड पर हमारा १३.१ पाई का खर्च पड़ता है जबकि हम उस के ऊपर कुल ९ पाई लेते हैं ।

**Sardar Hukam Singh** (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): It is not a question of mass production; but mass distribution has to take place.

**श्री राज बहादुर** : इस तरह से हर पोस्ट कार्ड के ऊपर हम चार पाई से कुछ ज्यादा का नुक्सान उठाते हैं । इस लिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो इजाफा हम इस में कर रहे हैं, वह केवल उस फ़्रैक्शन या भिन्न की वजह से है जो कि पोस्टकार्ड के केस में आती है । अब आप यह खयाल करें कि हम दूसरी मदों पर काफी खो भी रहे हैं, जिन की तफसील मैं दे चुका हूं ।

मैं क्वायनेज सिस्टम म परिवर्तन से जो नुकसान डाक की दरों में होगा वह मैं बता चुका हूं । दोबारा इस के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता था, लेकिन वैसे ही मैं ने बहुत समय

ले लिया है, और उसे बतलाने में और समय लग जायेगा इस लिये मैं उस को छोड़ता हूं ।

इस प्रकार अगर हमारी सारी कमी को मिला कर देखा जाय तो यह वृद्धि ज्यादा नहीं है साथ ही हमारे वर्कर्स की यूनियन की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि हमारे पोस्टेज का टैरिफ (प्रशुल्क) वास्तविकता के आधार पर नहीं है और वह वर्कर्स (कर्मचारियों) की कास्ट (हानि) पर पब्लिक को फायदा पहुंचाता है। उन की भावना यह है कि और मुल्कों में पोस्टेज रेट्स कहीं ज्यादा हैं। लेकिन इस मौके पर, जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, हमारा यह इरादा नहीं कि हम कोई इन्डाइरेक्ट (अप्रत्यक्ष) टैक्सेशन (कराधान) लगा दें। इरादा यह है कि जो तब्दीली हम करने जा रहे हैं उस के लिये वक्त पर इन्तजाम कर सकें, और वक्त पर सम्पूर्ण देश में उस को छाप कर लागू कर सकें ।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए माननीय सदस्य अपने अमेंडमेंट्स को वापस ले लेंगे ।

**मुल्ला अब्दुल्लाभाई** : मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि अगर हम पोस्ट कार्ड और लिफाफों की कीमत कम रक्खेंगे तो वह और ज्यादा बिकेंगे ।

**श्री राज बहादुर** : मैं ने कहा कि हर पोस्ट कार्ड पर १३ पाई से ऊपर खर्च पड़ता है, और अगर हम letter की कीमत साढ़े बारह नये पैसे की जगह पर १२ नये पैसे कर देंगे तो हमें और ज्यादा नुकसान होगा। हम करीब ३०–४० लाख रुपये और खोयेंगे । इस लिये इस चीज को मानना हमारे लिये सम्भव नहीं होगा ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Need I put the amendments to vote?

**Mulla Abdullabhai:** I may be allowed to withdraw my amendments.

*The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

## ALL INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION BILL

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of khadi and village Industries and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

I need not take much time of the House to explain the justification for introducing this Bill at the present state. The importance of Khadi and Village Industries in our national economy has been well recognised by all those who have given thought to this problem. It was Mahatma Gandhi, since 1921 or even from an earlier period, who focussed the attention of the nation on the vital importance of Khadi and Village Industries, and ever since that time, during all these three decades and more we have been trying to galvanize this sector of activity in our development programmes. It was more or less non-official effort before we secured Independence in 1947. Several non-official organisations, mainly brought into being by Mahatma Gandhi's efforts, were engaged in this field, and they

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

were carrying on their work in a missionary spirit. They were in fact preparing the way for taking up this programme on a national scale, on a much larger scale, at a future date. After we secured Independence, we have increased the tempo of our activities in regard to this particular sphere of industries. It is unnecessary for me on the present occasion to dilate at length on the various steps that we have taken unofficially, through the various Governments and through other agencies, in order to build up these Industries on a satisfactory basis.

Since 1947, all the State Governments in India have been trying to do their utmost in order to give a fillip to these industries, and I would like in this connection to point out that the main responsibility for these industries lies on the shoulders of the State Governments. In other words, this is a State subject primarily, and during the last ten years or so, all the State Governments in our country, either through departments of their own or through statutory boards dealing with these matters or by the aid of advisory boards, have been trying to develop these industries. But in 1951, when we were formulating our First Five Year Plan, the importance of these industries was realised more than ever, and the First Five Year Plan emphasised the dynamic role that these industries have to play in our national economy. Immediately, efforts were made to find out what, in addition to the activities of the State Governments, we could do in order to give a greater push to these industries. Several meetings were held at various levels, and ultimately it was decided, I think at the end of 1952 or in the beginning of 1953, that the efforts of the State Governments should be supplemented by some concrete action at the Central level. After a good deal of discussion it was decided that All India Boards should be established to deal with various categories of what I might call "Household and Hand Industries". In pursuance of that decisions, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board was established; so also the All India Handicrafts Board, and I believe, the All India Handloom Board and certain other Boards, and through those Boards the Central Government has been supplementing and supporting the activities of the State Governments during the last three or four years. It was originally the intention that this Board—let me for the present confine myself to the Khadi and Village Industries Board—should more or less be mainly an advisory body; that is to say, to consider policies and programmes and advise us as to what should be done and to exercise a sort of an overall supervisory function. At the same time, it was in the contemplation of the authorities, that took the decision to establish these Boards, to entrust them with certain executive functions also. I need not narrate now all the executive functions and within what limitations they were to discharge those functions. It is sufficient for me to state that, in addition to the advisory functions, certain executive functions also were given to them.

2 P.M.

**Shri B. S. Murthy** (Eluru): They may be stated in brief.

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: The Board was, for instance, to establish training centres. I am coming to the Bill in about five or ten minutes. I say that certain executive functions were given to them as the Board was originally constituted. Certain funds were also placed at the disposal of that Board to discharge those functions satisfactorily. Certain financial rules and regulations were also prescribed.

After two or three years' working, it was felt that there were certain handicaps which had to be removed to make the Board function more efficiently and satisfactorily. I will narrate only a few of the problems that arose in the course of the working of this Board. We took note of these problems in 1955. The Board being an advisory one and there being no statutory status, it felt handicapped because it could not acquire, hold or dispose of property. It had also to submit all its schemes to the Government for sanction which meant that even a small scheme costing Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 had to come to the Central Government. The Central Government had to consider all these schemes in the administrative Ministry and also in the Finance Ministry and in other related Ministries too. Sometimes, it may the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or some other Ministry. It took a lot of time for the ultimate issue of sanctions for the schemes put up to the Central Government. This work was also hampered, generally speaking, by certain procedural and financial difficulties, which resulted, more than anything else, in a great deal of delay and in the inability of the Board to fully utilise the funds made available to it to develop cottage and village industries.

I would like to refer to another important aspect at this stage. Where power is given to anybody or an authority, the corresponding responsibility should be placed on that authority. To give power without responsibility is dangerous in any sphere. Especially, to give power to deal with large funds without responsibility for the proper spending of that money is highly undesirable. We felt it necessary to do something about this. So, we thought that statutory status should be conferred on the Board without further delay so that responsibility for the large expenditure was placed squarely on those to whom it belonged. The original proposal to establish a Commission of the kind proposed in this Bill was made by the Ministry of Finance and the office of the Auditor-General, whose view was that large funds spent by the Khadi and Village Industries Board made it necessary for that body to be given legal status so that responsibility for the expenditure could be placed where it rightly belonged. It is for this important reason also, in addition to others that I mentioned, this Bill was introduced in this House in April 1955.

I would, at this stage, like to explain why the Bill, which was introduced so long ago as April 1955, was not taken up earlier and why I am making this motion for consideration after fifteen months or so. After the introduction of the Bill in this House, the Karve Committee was appointed by the Planning Commission to go into the problem of khadi and village industries or, what may be called, the decentralised industries and to give a considered report on these industries in the context of the draft Second Plan. It went into the problem very closely and *inter alia*, it made a recommendation to the effect that, as in the Second Plan we had accelerated the developmental activities considerably in the sphere of such industries, it would be desirable to implement these plans and programmes through departmental agencies of the State and the Central Governments. It was felt by that Committee that statutory powers of the kind that were thought of, at any rate in respect of the Khadi Board, would not perhaps meet the full requirements of the situation and that what could be preferable was to have departments fully staffed. The feeling was that such departments could be established in the Centre also. So, we were placed in a dilemma when this recommendation was made by the Karve Committee. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill was introduced in April and we felt it desirable to give further thought before proceeding with it. We gave further thought to it. We discussed this with the Planning Commission and at various other levels and ultimately came to the conclusion only a month or two ago, that it would be desirable to proceed with the establishment of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, as embodied in this Bill.

The main reason for that decision is this. If we had accepted the recommendation to set up a Government department to deal with this question,

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

it would have taken about a year or two, or even three years, to build up the proper administrative apparatus to deal with this problem.

I will give one instance. When the Khadi and Village Industries Board took over the responsibility for the development of khadi and village industries, there were certain organisations already in the field so far as khadi was concerned and they were functioning for a decade or two. They could make use of these organisations and go ahead in the matter of development of khadi and increasing the production. The same was not the case with regard to the village industries and it has taken two or three years to build the organisation for this specific purpose. The result has been that during the last two or three years, more than fifty per cent. of the funds which we allotted for the development of village industries had to lapse. The Board itself had not had the administrative organisation to deal with the development of the village industries of that nature. It was a Hobson's choice. Either we should accept the position and build up a new department and carry out recruitment to the new department or we should keep quiet. It will take two or three years to build up a satisfactory administrative set up and during this period of two or three years the development of khadi and village industries will be held up for want of a proper administrative organisation. So, ultimately, in view of the fact that we have to go full steam ahead with regard to these industries, it was considered that the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the organisations under that Board which have been built up, with modifications of the kind that are envisaged in the Bill and with certain powers and responsibilities embodied in the Bill, should be adopted. It was considered that we should adopt some such method in order to register a satisfactory progress concretely in the matter of khadi and village industries. That explains why they have ultimately decided to a go ahead with this Bill.

Incidentally, the various aspects that I have now mentioned explains why we have brought up this motion for consideration after more than a year after the Bill was introduced in this House. This long delay that has occurred between the stage of introduction and the stage of consideration will prove to the hon. Members that we have given considerable thought to this question before proceeding with this Bill for the establishment of a Commission for khadi and village industries.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Why not apathy?

**Shri K. C Reddy:** I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means. He mentioned the word 'apathy' I believe. But I can assure him that whatever he has in mind, there has been no apathy on the part of the Central Government or State Governments to do their very best in the matter of khadi and village industries.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the general pattern of this Bill. Very briefly put, the scheme in this Bill is as follows. The Bill provides for setting up a statutory commission to be called the Khadi and Village Industries Commission consisting of not less than 3 and not more than 5 members. This Commission will be clothed with certain powers which are mentioned in the Bill. I may read out the relevant clause in order to make the hon. Members understand what exactly will be the scope of the work of this Commission.

2.13 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Clause 14 (2) of the Bill reads like this:

"(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Commission may take such steps as it may think fit—

> (a) to plan and organise the training of persons engaged in the production of khadi or in village industries;"

That is the training part of the work. Then it says:

> "(b) to build up a reserve of raw materials and implements and to supply them to persons engaged in the production of khadi or in village industries at such economical rates as may be suitable in the opinion of the Commission;
>
> (c) to provide for the sale and marketing of khadi or of products of village industries;
>
> (d) to encourage and promote research in the technique of production of khadi or in the development of village industries, or to provide facilities for a study of the problems relating to khadi or village industries;
>
> (e) to maintain or assist in the maintenance of institutions for the development of khadi or village industries;
>
> (f) to undertake, assist or encourage the production of khadi or the development of village industries;
>
> (g) to promote and encourage co-operative efforts among manufacturers of khadi and persons engaged in village industries;
>
> (h) for ensuring the genuineness of, and for granting certificates to producers of, or dealers in, khadi or the products of any village industry;
>
> (i) to carry out any other matter which may be prescribed."

The House will see that the extent of powers which we have given to this Commission is fairly comprehensive and will enable the Commission to work on a very satisfactory basis in the direction of planning and implementing the various schemes for khadi and village industries.

This Commission will be a body corporate having perpetual succession etc.

The next important aspect of the Bill is that this Commission will be assisted, or, you may say, 'advised',—whatever word you may use it does not matter—in the discharge of its functions by a Board called the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board consisting of a Chairman and such members the Government may think fit. This Advisory Board will be a fairly big one. The present Khadi and Village Industries Board has got about 15 or 16 members. The intention is to make it a somewhat bigger one. If I may recall to the minds of hon. Members the conference which we had of the Ministers of State Governments and other representatives of various Boards in June this year, there it was put forward that on these Boards representatives of State Governments should find a place. It is our intention to provide for representation of State Governments on the Board which we have in contemplation under this Bill. So, possibly, the strength of the Board will have to be increased: I cannot say the number now, perhaps it may be 20 or 25. I cannot now indicate the order of membership of the Board, but a Board of that kind will be constituted under this Bill to advise or assist the Commission in the discharge of its responsibilities. In other words, the advisory part of the work will be demarcated from the executive part of the work. For the advisory part of the work the body that will be responsible will be the Board that we have now mentioned in this Bill and for the executive part of the work the Commission will be charged with that responsibility.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

Then, with regard to village industries which will come within the purview of this Bill, it has been mentioned in the Schedule to the Bill that about 13 or 14 industries—I do not exactly remember the number now—will be covered. It may be asked, indeed as the Board at one time had suggested, why certain other industries need not be included in the list of village industries. In order to keep the position somewhat flexible the Government have provided in this Bill for inclusion of other industries if it became necessary under clause 3 (1) of the Bill.

With regard to finances I would like to say only one word. The funds for the Commission shall be provided by Government at the commencement of the financial year; that is to say, funds that will be made available to this Commission under this Bill will be voted by this hon. House just like other allotments of funds have to be voted for other departmental activities of the Government. Every year the Government will have to come before the House to decide as to what will be order of funds that will be made available for this Commission in order to discharge its responsibilities.

In passing I may say that during the last three years, every year there has been increasing allotments for khadi and village industries in the budgets. Now it is of the order of, I think, about Rs. 5 crores or so per year—I am not quite sure of the exactness of the figure. Some 3 years ago it was much less and it is on records that in the future years, during the Second Five Year Plan, the amount that will have to be allotted to this Commission for this purpose of khadi and village industries will have to be much higher. Already we have sanctioned a scheme for the introduction of 75,000 Amber Charkhas over which an expenditure of the order of Rs. 4 crores will have to be incurred during 1956-57. If this programme which we have taken up for 1956-57 for Amber Charkha proves a success, as I indeed anticipate it to be a success, we will have to provide larger and larger amounts in the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan. So we have to vote quite a decent bit of amount for this purpose every year. But my present point is that whatever amount we decide to allot to the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Commission under this Bill, that will have to be discussed and voted upon by this hon. House, and this Commission can spend funds only within the limitations of the amount sanctioned by Parliament; in other words, the Commission shall be competent to spend only within the sanctioned budget.

The Bill also provides for making rules for certain purposes and the Commission shall frame regulations for certain other purposes with the prior approval of the Government.

One other aspect I would like to mention, and that is very important, is as to what is the extent of control by Government over the functioning of this Commission and the Board. A close study of the provisions of the Bill will show that certain powers necessary for efficient and smooth day to day functioning will be conferred on the Commission. But the overall control will vest in the Government. For instance, clause 13 of the Bill provides that the Commission will have power to make appointments to posts under it except that no person whose honorarium or the minimum salary exceeds Rs. 500 per month shall be appointed by the Commission except with the previous approval of the Government. Only the other day, when a particular aspect of the Life Insurance Corporation, which has come into existence from today, was raised, certain hon. Members gave expression to certain misapprehensions about these Commissions and Corporations walking away with the loaf in their mouths and doing everything according to their whims and fancies, and that the

Government were nowhere in the picture, or something like that. In order to see that such a thing does not happen, the Government have reserved these powers of appointment carrying a salary of more than Rs. 500 per month with them in the sense that such appointments should come before the Government for approval, before the appointments are finally made.

The House may also note that this is what we have done in the various articles of association of various companies which we have brought into existence in our country during the last four or five years. Under the Companies registered under the Companies Act, it has been mentioned that for appointments with salaries over a particular amount specified in the articles of association, the proposal should go to Government and the Government's sanction and approval must be obtained before the appointment is made.

Then, under clauses 18 and 19, the Commission will have full power to spend within the sanctioned budget so long as the expenditure is covered by a specific provision in the budget approved by the Central Government. But the Commission will have no powers to make reappropriation from the head 'Loan' to any other head or from the khadi budget to the village industries budget or *vice versa*, except with the previous approval of the Central Government. So, the Government have retained the overall power and control. For example, clause 15 of the Bill runs as follows:

> "In the discharge of its functions under this Act, the Commission shall be bound by such directions as the Central Government may give to it."

So, the Government have reserved this general power to themselves, under which the Government may at any time issue directions to the Commission in order to carry out certain things. The existence of this provision does not mean that the Government will go on continuously exercising these powers and interfere in the day-to-day administration and the work of the Commission or the Board.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): The idea is that they will never exercise that power.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I do not know. Possibly, if the hon. Member had been entrusted with that power, he would not exercise it at all. But the Government, which knows its responsibilities, will certainly be on the watch and look-out and exercise that power of interfering or giving directions only when it becomes absolutely necessary. They will not exercise the power in such a way as to create an impression that Government are always treading on the toes of the autonomous bodies which they have brought into existence in order to cut red-tape, in order to avoid delay and thus give certain amount of freedom for the Corporations and Commissions so as to achieve results. I think if the hon. Members would read Mr. Appleby's report, they would appreciate this point. I hope they would have read it, but I would invite them to read it over and over again. Though the hon. Members may not be in full agreement with all that Mr. Appleby has said in the report, the spirit or the approach of the report is that we must resort more and more to the delegation of powers and see that the powers are exercised at various levels. After delegating those powers, we should not be too ready or too willing to exercise too much of control over the authorities who exercise the delegated powers. Thus, we will achieve better and quicker results in all our activities. That is the spirit and the approach that we should follow towards this problem.

I would like to say—I have already said it in a way—that by the establishment of this statutory Commmission, the responsibility of Government to Parliament will not cease altogether. It will certainly, however, be shared adequately by the Commission which will have the executive power.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

Then, I would like to mention some other features of this Bill. Under clause 22, the Commission shall maintain the accounts in such manner as may be prescribed by Government. The accounts shall be subject to audit by the Indian Audit Department, and the accounts shall be certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The accounts, as certified by the Auditor-General, together with the Audit Report thereon, shall be laid on before each House of Parliament. That means that the activities of the Commission and of the Board will be made known to Parliament through their reports every year. The accounts part of their work will also be placed before Parliament every year. The Commission will have to present its report to the Government and the Government in their turn will place the report on the working of the Board and of the Commission before Parliament every year. It means that every year this House will be seized of the main lines on which this Commission has functioned during the year under report, how it has been able to spend the amounts, what results have been achieved and what amounts, if any have lapsed and so on. The report will make clear as to what activities of the Commission have been handicapped for want of sufficient funds. All these aspects, along with the Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, will be placed before each House of Parliament at about the time, I hope, when the Parliament will be called upon to sanction the amount necessary for the Commission. So, it is apparent that the overall control of this House—the Parliamentary control—will be assured and it will be exercised.

Another important thing I would like to refer to in this connection is this. The Members should have noticed that I have given notice of certain amendments to this Bill. Most of them are only verbal amendments of which I need not say anything. But there is one important amendment to which I would invite the attention of the hon. Members. It is to the effect that a Financial Adviser should be appointed in order to keep in touch with the activities of the Commission and to see that the funds are dealt with in a proper manner according to the financial rules and procedures, etc. The amendment is as follows:

Page 2—

*after* line 32, *insert*:

"5A. *Financial Adviser of the Commission.*—

The Central Government shall appoint a person, not being a member, to be the Financial Adviser to the Commission."

This is a very important amendment, and this amendment has been given notice of after a good deal of discussion with the Ministry of Finance. When it was realised that this Commission will have to deal with the funds to extent of crores and crores of rupees during the years of the second Five Year Plan, it was considered very essential, apart from the other safeguards which we have already incorporated in the Bill, that there should be an additional safeguard of the kind that has now been suggested by this amendment. The amount that has been set apart for khadi and village industries during the second Five Year Plan is, I think, to the extent of about Rs. 70 crores. It is about Rs. 15 crores or so for khadi and about Rs. 48 crores for village industries. If the Amber Charkha programme of the order of rupees that we have in view and if it is ultimately sanctioned, during the Five Year Plan, the total amount that will be involved would come to the order of Rs. 200 crores. So. if this Commission which we are now going to create will have to deal with this much amount, it is absolutely essential not only for Parliament to retain the ultimate control over the affairs of this body, but it is essential that the Ministry which is responsible for the proper functioning of this Commission should have within its structure, and the Commission itself, within its own organisation, should have enough financial checks and counter-checks in order to ensure that the amounts which are allotted by Parliament for the development of the khadi and village industries are spent in the proper manner according to the well-known financial rules and regulations. That is why we have decided to appoint a Financial Adviser who will be in constant touch with the activities of this Commission and whose responsibility it will be to guide the Commission in regard to the financial aspects of their working.

I do not think I need take the time of the House more at this stage. I have got several other points to which I have to invite the attention of the hon. Members. I shall watch the lines on which the debate proceeds and the points raised by the hon. Members. Then, it will be my endeavour to cover those points in the course of my reply. For example, I could have indicated—I need not anticipate; I shall await the comments of the hon. Members and then try to cover those points. If I begin to anticipate, I may take more time than I myself intend to take. I will resist that temptation.

Finally, I would say that it is very necessary to set up an apparatus or organisation which would be of a nature that could produce results in the sphere of village and cottage industries. As I have already indicated, a statutory body of the kind that we have contemplated in this Bill is the only means by which we can galvanise our development programme in regard to these industries. It has been borne out by experience during the last few years, that in respect of industries, whether major industries or smaller industries, the setting up of corporations or the setting up of companies under the Companies Act or the setting up of a Commission of the nature that we have contemplated in this Bill, with a certain amount of autonomy, not merely autonomy on paper, but really autonomy in their functions, with a sort of overall supervision and control by the Government and, of course, overall control of Parliament, within certain well known limits established by convention or otherwise, is the best way of achieving some results. If I may speak from my experience of the administration of various companies registered under the Companies Act in the last 4 or 5 years, I can say without hesitation that the establishment of companies under the Companies Act for the management of the Sindri Fertilisers or for the management of the Shipyard or the D.D.T. factory or the Penicillin factory or other factories which are under the control of the Ministry of Production, the system that we have adopted, by and large, has been successful and has yielded good results. The autonomy that we have given to these bodies has not been of an illusory nature. I can tell hon. Members that during the last four or five hours, in the course of the administration of these various companies under the Ministry of Production, there have been very rare cases in which—of course, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma may say that it has been a case of not discharging one's duty properly or satisfactorily or I am perhaps importing more into his remarks —

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: That is only a professorial way of saying.

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: We have impinged on the autonomy that we have deliberately given to these companies, that by working on those lines they can produce worth while results. But, at the same time, I wish to say that the Government will keenly watch the working of these companies. I do not want to say how we are watching because it will take time. We get copies of the agenda, minutes of the Board meetings, one of our officials will be on the Board, either the Secretary or the Joint Secretary is the Chairman, the managing directors are appointed by the Government and directly or indirectly we are keeping in close touch with the working of the companies. I can assure hon. Members that in cases where it really mattered, where policies were involved, either production policy or financial policy

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

or marketing policy or recruitment policy, Government have not hesitated to come into the picture, not necessarily by giving directives under article number so and so of the Articles of Association, but by gentle pressure or persuasion, by saying the right word at the right moment, and make themselves felt wherever it demanded. This is how we are functioning. I referred to the broad aspect because the main principle behind this Bill is the one that I have been enunciating these few minutes. The main principle is, create a commission, create a body, give it the maximum autonomy, at the same time, safeguard your powers of overall control and see that the moneys are spent in the proper manner according to the financial rules and regulations. We have made this provision in this Bill. Give them the maximum autonomy in order to achieve results and leave them to themselves. This, in brief, is the main principle underlying this Bill.

I hope I have carried conviction to the mind of hon. Members, even if any one of them had any doubt about this matter. It is time that we make this experiment. We may treat this as an experiment. We shall see how this works. Nothing is final in these matters. We consider all these as experiments. This is an experiment which is worthy. If we succeed in this, we can take it as the model for other industries. If we do not succeed, if we find shortcomings or if we notice certain aspects which require to be rectified or corrected, we shall take note of them and do the proper thing at the proper time. I commend this Bill not only to the attention of hon. Members, but also for their acceptance, I hope, unanimously. I find that no amendment has been given notice of by hon. Members. That means, I suppose, that they find it almost perfect.

**Some Hon. Members**: No, no.

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: I do not know. If there are any amendments, if, after hearing the Members, we find that they are of a nature which would improve the Bill, I shall welcome them. If they are not of such a nature, I shall submit, at the proper time, that the amendment is not acceptable. I do not think I need take more of the time of the House. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala** (Bhagalpur Central): May I put a question for clarification? Apart from the object that Mahatma Gandhi had with regard to this Khadi Board, what is the particular object of this Commission: whether to give employment to the people and if so whether it would be successful and whether the products of these village industries and khadi will ever be able to compete with the mill industry or handloom industry or any such product of the kind, and if not so, what, after all, is the object of this and how these products will be disposed off?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Perhaps, the hon. Minister has already said that he has reserved certain things to be answered later. If the hon. Member makes his point, he will answer them.

Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of khadi and village Industries and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: What is the time allotted?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: As we proceed with the discussion we shall see.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: I welcome this Bill. I welcome also the very detailed and convincing exposition of this Bill which the hon. Minister of Production has given, but I cannot understand one thing, and it is this, that the Government of India has developed a new craze, and that is the craze for creating any number of commissions.....

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: Corporations.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**......and corporations of all kinds and for all purposes.

**Shri Dabhi** (Kaira North): That is your support?

**Dr. Suresh Chandra** (Aurangabad): That is why he is welcoming it!

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** This is a new fad and of course like all fads it has to be tried and after trial we shall find out whether this is working well or not. But I want to know why we are going at this break-neck speed so far as the formation of these commissions and corporations is concerned. I do not want to sit in judgment upon the commissions and corporations which are run by this Ministry or that Ministry. As a Member if the Estimates Committee at one time and as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee now I have a lot of things to say about the working of these commissions and corporations, but I do not want to go into those details, because whatever you may say, for village industries and for a thing which is meant for the consumption of the common man the best method is not a corporation or a commission. The best method for that is decentralisation as it has been advocated by the Father of the Nation, as it is being advocated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and as it is being advocated by so many persons who are very intimately connected with this. But instead of introducing the principle of decentralisation, we are practising over-cenralisation, with a vengeance, and I know that the problems the solution of which we have at heart and the solution of which is as dear to the hon. Minister as to any one of us, will not be solved in this way.

Again I would have thought that the Minister should have set up an organisation which should have begun with the village Panchayat, led up to the district level, then led up to the State level and then led up if possible to the Central level. I would say that in a matter like this the Centre should not have anything to do. This should be done at the State level. This is my honest and considered opinion. The Centre should not have all the things to itself, but it should leave certain things to the States, and I think a thing of this kind should have been left to the States. The Centre should not set up a commission of this kind. Therefore, my first point is this, that for the development of the Khadi industry and for the development of the village industries we do not need the Centre so much as the States and I believe that the Centre should delegate all its powers to the States because if the Centre is to do this I think these industries would not come up to that level of development that we all desire.

My second point is this. What is the good of having this composite corporation or commission? It is called the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill. In the interests of efficiency, in the interests of the consumer, in the interests of the wellbeing of the people who are connected with these industries, I would say that if we wanted to have a commission though I do not like a commission of this kind for it, if the thing has to be put up with, if it is something necessary without which you cannot do, there should have been two separate organisations to deal with these things. Khadi in itself has a significance and urgency and I should say an interest which demand exclusive attention. Khadi should not be tied to anything else. Khadi should be kept separate and apart from other things. Khadi is going to give us a great deal of employment potential, a great deal of hope for the resurgence of our villages; Khadi is going to be basic among the village industries, Khadi is going to be the key-stone of our village reconstruction. I do not think that Khadi and village industries should have been tacked on like this. If the Minister wanted to have a corporation or a commission—of course, I am not for a commission—I should have said there should have been one body to deal with Khadi and another body to deal with village industries. What would be the result? On account of this composite com-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

mission Khadi will not receive due attention and village industries will not receive due attention. Both will suffer. I can assure you both of them will not come up to that level of growth and development which every Member of this House and all the millions of inhabitants of India outside this House desire and wish for.

Again, I cannot understand the approach of our Ministers. Jammu and Kashmir sets the example for village industries. It is the nursery villages industries. There are so many village industries there. It flourishes on account of these industries, but our Ministers, whenever they bring forward a Bill, say that Jammu and Kashmir will be excluded. I can understand if you exclude Jammu and Kashmir when there is something which has to do with administrative activities or political activities. It is a part of India and the sooner we admit it the better for us. What is the good of bringing in Bills saying that these laws do not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is only some days back we had a Bill....

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member but I would like to say now itself that the State Governments will not be put out of the picture by the Khadi commission or by this Bill. They will continue to exercise their undoubted responsibilities in the sphere of the development of Khadi and village industries. Nothing prevents them from going full steam ahead with their programmes. This is only by way of an addition, by way of assistance, supplementing their efforts.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: What I was going to say was this. I fail to understand the logic of excluding Jammu and Kashmir. I agree that all the States will have to come in. You cannot avoid that. It is not saying something which is not on the cards, which is not possible. It is there, but what I say is this, that Jammu and Kashmir which is the home of cottage industries, where the livelihood of the persons depends on cottage industries and from where we get more or less models of our cottage industries, should not have been excluded from this Bill. After all, this is a Bill of an economic type, which does not invite objection from anybody, and I do not see any reason why they should have been omitted.

Now, the Minister is going to have a commission, and he says that the States will be called in. Therefore, this commission will be not an ordinary commission but a super-commission which will advise everybody. And, who will be its members? Three members, or at the most, five members, are going to deal with this very important problem. This kind of commission is something which will not be understood by many persons. It is such a big thing, it is such a vast subject of national importance, and it is going to be dealt with by a commission consisting of three persons. I do not know from where they will get these three or five persons to deal with these problems of great importance, in all the villages in India and in all the cities of India. I do not know from where they will find these supermen to deal with these problems. I think this is not something which is going to be acceptable.

Again, it has been said that this commission will be assisted by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Again, we find the same thing, namely the desire to multiply authorities, the desire to increase the number of boards, and the desire to increase the number of agencies. Why could the Minister not have had a commission or a board which could have combined both the functions, the advisory as well as the administrative functions? After all, we have limited companies, private and public, and we have so many other things. I do not think we separate the advisory functions from the executive functions in their case. But here, we are going to separate the two things, and we are going to have a board for the advisory functions and a commission for the executive functions.

I would be failing in my duty, if I did not say that the advisory boards function only as decorative bodies. I am not sitting in judgement over anybody, but the history of these advisory bodies is a history of which we cannot be proud, and about which we cannot be happy. If the Minister were thinking along these lines, then he should have come forward with the proposal to constitute a board or a commission or a corporation in which both the functions should have been combined. But at the very outset the Minister is introducing an element of advisory function on the one side, and the function of implementation on the other. We know the baneful results of diarchy.

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: It is not diarchy, but it is triarchy, because the financial adviser also is there.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: I am coming to that. Thank you very much.

It is not only that, but it is an element of division of responsibility. Division of functions which matter and functions which do not matter is not going to work to the good of this country. I thank my hon. friend Shri B. S. Murthy for having reminded me of the fact that they are going to have a financial adviser also.

As a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, I have been in touch with some Ministries, and I have come across those valuable persons who are the financial advisers in these Ministries. I know that while they perform a very useful function, and while they do some very valuable work, these financial advisers do not promote the efficiency or the working capacity of these bodies, as much as we expect them to do. I would, therefore, say that the whole set-up of this corporation, with three or five supermen, with an advisory board, and with the financial adviser, is something, which, I fail to believe, is going to work for the advantage of the country.

Now, it has been said that the commission shall meet at least once in a month. You know, Sir, how the banks and insurance companies transact business. They used to meet very often; sometimes, three times a week. But here, this commission which will be dealing with problems covering the whole of India will be meeting only once a month. I do not know what kind of electronic brain these persons would have, to discuss and to deliberate and to decide on all these problems.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The obligation is to meet at least once in a month, and not that they shall not meet oftener than that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: You are right. I thank you for this suggestion, but I may tell you that whenever you put down the words 'at least', the words 'at least' become operative, and everything else does not matter.

So far as appointments are concerned, it has been said that no person whose honorarium or maximum salary exceeds Rs. 500 a month can be appointed by the commission, except with the previous approval of the Central Government. I have very strong views about appointments, and I think all of us have strong views about the appointments, and I believe that where these appointments are to posts of lower division clerks or upper division clerks or of any other category, they should be made by a separate kind of selection board, and that selection board should have some outsider to help it, so as to ensure that the appointments are made in a way which will inspire confidence in everybody.

You know, Sir, that in the Punjab, they have the Service Commission for appointing persons of high status, and they have also got the subordinate selection commission, so that persons for posts carrying salaries between

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Rs. 50 and Rs. 150 can be appointed by them. Therefore, I would say that it will not be useful to give blanket powers to this commission in the matter of appointments.

Of course, as my hon. friend has pointed out, all the objects that are mentioned are valuable and worthwhile. I wish the Minister had told us what arrangements are going to be made for the training of the persons, what kind of research on raw materials and implements he has in view, and what steps are going to be taken to have those implements, because, I know, we have been very deficient so far as the implements are concerned.

Again, I would like to know what arrangements he is going to make for the sale of these things, what organisation he is going to set up for conducting research in techniques and so on. The most important provisions of the Bill are given in clause 14. I would have been very happy if the Minister had given us some blue-prints about the activities which he has described.

3 P.M.

Since we have not been given details about this, I feel that though these things will be done, they may not be done to the satisfaction of those persons who are interested in this matter.

Again, as I said in the beginning, they are going to have two funds, one fund for village industries and one fund for khadi. If the funds are going to be separate and if the functions are going to be separate, I do not see any reason why they should have one single Board to deal with these.

I have read the Schedule on page 10 and I find that it offers a great deal of scope for the development of village industries.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Darbhanga Central): On a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it a point of order about the speech that is being delivered?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** It is with regard to the consideration of this Bill by this House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the speech be finished first.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I think the Schedule which is given there is quite comprehensive. But, as the hon. Minister has said, there are other village industries also which will be included in it. For instance, in my constituency, wood work is a very good cottage industry. Wood work used to give employment to at least some thousands of persons. This wood work industry should be included in it.

Again, there are other things also. What I mean to say is that this Bill has a very laudable object. I think the whole House will welcome this Bill, but I am doubtful whether for the achievement of those laudable objects the formation of this Commission will be helpful. But I would say that we live in a world of trials and if the hon. Minister wants to give a trial to this, he can do so. But I for one know that this trial may not bear as much fruit as the hon. Minister expects.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** The point of order that I wanted to raise was this. According to article 246 of the Constitution, Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule, that is, the Union List. According to clause (2), Parliament has also got power to legislate on matters enumerated in List III, that is, the Concurrent List. 'Industries' in general appears as item 24 in the State List. It says: 'Industries subject to the provisions of entry 52 of List I'. Item 52 in List I says: 'Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest'. So unless the control of khadi and village industries are declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, this House has got no legislative power with regard to khadi and village industries.

There is another item in the State List, with regard to production, supply and distribution of goods. There some power has been given to the State Legislature unless it is covered by item 33 of the Concurrent List. Item 33 of the Concurrent List also does not include this industry, that is, trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of items covered in (a) to (e). All these items do not include khadi and village industries.

Therefore, unless it is provided in this Bill that the control of khadi and village industries are declared by Parliament to be expedient in the public interest, this House has got no power to legislate on these industries.

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: At this stage, I would like to say only this. This House is aware—and doubtless you are also aware—of the Small Scale Industries Corporation (An Hon. Member: It is a statutory body). My impression is that it has been brought into existence by an Act.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala**: Yes, it is an enactment.

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: This point has been raised rather suddenly. I would like to have time to consult......

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The hon. Minister would like to get advice. Meanwhile, we will proceed with the discussion. Later on, I will also consider it.

**Shri K. C. Sodhia** (Sagar): Is there not a khadi and handloom cess levied by this Parliament? From the cess of this cloth, we are having about Rs. 6 crores every year.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: That is a different thing. We cannot go on in general terms, unless we point to some item in this Union List.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra**: The object of the Bill is laudable. As the hon. Minister has said while moving for consideration of the Bill, Mahatma Gandhi laid great emphasis on the question of the development of khadi and village industries. Therefore, after India became independent, it was incumbent on the Government to do everything possible to develop khadi and village industries.

I also agree with him—everybody in this House will agree—that for Gandhiji khadi was not a matter of business or a matter of giving employment to some people, but it was a matter of faith. Those of us who have had the privilege of being with Gandhiji or knowing his thoughts and his mind, know very well that He always considered spinning as a matter of faith and he also said several times that khadi was even more important to him than perhaps political independence.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala**: What is the meaning of 'matter of faith?'

**Dr. Suresh Chandra**: Faith means faith.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala**: There must be an object in having faith.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra**: He must have faith in order to understand the meaning of faith.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala**: So I have faith in him.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra**: I thank him Gandhiji had faith in God, he had faith in truth and he had faith in the millions of our countrymen. That was why he considered khadi also a matter of faith, because he thought that it would give them not only employment but also create some kind of spiritual resurgence in them. That was how

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

he explained it to the people. It is possible that we may not agree with him, and we did not agree with him. It is true that we did not have faith in all what Gandhiji had expounded. I agree. That is why I want to say here that when we talk of Gandhiji and present this Bill here for consideration, there is some kind of inconsistency in this, because Gandhiji did not believe in all these Commissions and also that khadi should be made some kind of business.

I am also coming to the point raised by Shri Jhunjhunwala. Gandhiji did not think of khadi in terms of competition with other industries, mill industries and others. Gandhiji had his own ideas. Now we are thinking in terms of development of industries, the development of heavy industry and we also want to catch up with some foreign countries, who have already made some progress in industrialisation and I think it is a little bit hypocritical for us to think of khadi in terms of business. Therefore, I have not been able to understand the exact purpose of establishing a new Commission for development of khadi and village industries.

Even before India became independent, the All India Spinners Association existed and later some Board existed which functioned very well in the villages. Khadi was a source of employment to the people and we know that it was also being thought of in a competitive way.

I come from an area where we had some village industries. Gandhiji himself had given thought to the development of some of the village industries in my area. He had deputed one gentleman to devote his whole life to that work—development of hand-made paper and the development of local industries. There was also a Board for the development of the village industries. But after that had been constituted nothing much perceptible in the way of development has been done. Therefore, I entirely agree with the previous speaker, Shri Sharma that it is becoming a sort of fashion to bring in legislation here in this Parliament to establish commissions and corporations. I have no quarrel with the establishment of corporations or commissions if they are absolutely necessary.

In this Bill which has been brought before this House the hon. Minister has made in a very able manner an exposition of the need for this kind of commission. I have not been able to understand fully the need for such a commission. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board exists there already. The function of this Board has been pointed out to be advisory. And, they want the establishment of a commission for the sake of execution.

Between the stage of Introduction and this consideration stage, the Karve committee was appointed to which a reference was also made by the hon. Minister. That Karve committee thought that the development of Khadi and the village industries should be made through departmental agencies at State and Central levels because of the great importance which has been attached to that during the First Five Year Plan and also in the Second Five Year Plan. About Rs. 70 crores have been allotted for the development of these industries. But the Government have not thought fit, at the moment, to accept the recommendations of that committee and hence they have come forward with this idea of a commission. As I have said earlier, I do not find any need for such a commission. Of course, there is some need for some kind of control. I do not agree with Shri Sharma who spoke before me that there is absolute need for decentralisation at this moment and that we are having over centralisation. I feel it is necessary to have some kind of control at the Centre though there is the State responsibility and there are Advisory Boards at State levels. But I doubt whether this kind of commission which will have power concentrated in the hands of a few people will, in any way, help the development of khadi and village industries. If we want some kind of control at Central level, even now Government have got sufficient authority and certain power can also be vested in these Boards, which can function more effectively even from the financial point of view. I, therefore, hope that Government will consider this a little more carefully and then bring in such legislation.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill......

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): Really!

**Pandit K. C. Sharma** (Meerut—South): But do not welcome the object!

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** ....because the object of the Bill, as has been stated, is for the proper development of khadi and village industries.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** But subject to the provisions of the Bill.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** But this object is not found in the body of the Bill. I am welcoming the object but not the provisions of the Bill.

In this connection, as the hon. Minister has already spoken about Mahatma Gandhi's initiating khadi and with my friend Dr. Suresh Chandra saying that Gandhiji took it as a matter of faith, it is better to see how and when Gandhiji introduced khadi into the constructive programme which was successful under his leadership. Khadi was introduced as a symbol for nascent revolutionary India. In those days everyone was anxious to dress himself in foreign fabrics. Wherever Gandhiji went he had seen people in very superfine clothing which had come from other parts of the world; not only that, but also in a number of fashions. He also saw the village weaver and spinner going about begging from door to door for his existence. Therefore, Gandhiji achieved a very important objective by introducing khadi for giving full employment to the spinners and weavers. By that means, Gandhiji revived an almost dead industry. Later on he introduced a number of other industries. Gandhiji was careful to separate khadi from other industries. If I remember correctly, two Boards were at Wardha—the All India Spinners Association entirely in charge of all types of khadi to be produced, including the very fine khadi, known as Pondur khadi, which is a rare type of khadi produced in Andhra, and in respect of other industries such as paper-making, *gur*-making and even village tanning, Gandhiji had another Board constituted known as the All India Village Industries Board. When Government took up the work of spreading the work of these two Boards, they have combined them into the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. This Board has been functioning for some time, but the work of the Board has not been sufficiently encouraging. I shall not be taken to task by any member of the Board for having said this. The very intention of bringing forward a Bill like this is an indication that the Board as it is constituted and has been working, has not been a success.

Now, a bill has, therefore, been brought before the House, bifurcating the deliberative functions of the Board and giving the executive part of the work to the Commission. I would like to know whether the Commission, the Board, the Financial Adviser and others who may come into

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

the field will accelerate the work of the Board or will hamper the work of the Commission. In a matter like this, it is always better to know the intention of Gandhiji in trying to step up khadi and village industries' production. Gandhiji was averse to centralisation. He had been, day in and day out, talking about decentralisation. After all, the very expression "Khadi and Village Industries" indicates that it is a thing to be done in villages. A Commission sitting here, a Board holding its meetings in Wardha or a Financial Adviser sitting in the North Block will not do much to step up production as far as village industries and khadi are concerned. Therefore, I fail to understand why the hon. Minister, who has been himself a very noted constructive worker before he took up the reins of Chief Ministership of Mysore......

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Even now.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** If a Member of Parliament himself is not able to devote sufficient time for constructive work if he is to take sincere and real interest in the work for which he has been sent here, I am afraid the Minister shall have very little time left for such work. Therefore, the Minister's assertions must be taken with a pinch of salt. I consider that this sort of lopsided organisational activity of the Central Government must be put into a test tube. Corporation after Corporation and Commission after Commission are being held out to the public and they say "We want to do this work in a better way and therefore the Corporation is coming or the Commission is coming". A magician puts his hand in his pocket and shows something and says "Here is some new object, kindly see and be appreciating it", and in the same manner the Central Government is thinking of having, as the Minister has stated, the Sindri Corporation and so on and so forth. Therefore, this is one more of the magical objects that are to be given to the Indian public.

About the constitution of the Commission, it is stated that there will be not less than three and not more than five members; again there is the Financial Adviser; the Commission may consult the Khadi and Village Industries Board; all these things indicate that there is some lacuna which either the Ministry or the Minister himself were not able to look into and rectify. The Minister himself has stated that if Amber Charkha is to be given full play, Rs. 200 crores will be necessary in the next five years. This amount, together with Rs. 15 crores already allotted, will make up Rs. 215 crores, which has to be expended on khadi in the next five years. If such a huge amount is to be entrusted to a Commission, I think more care should have been taken in considering whether a Commission or an executive officer directly under the Ministry, with the Advisory Board guiding him as well as guiding the Ministry, would be better. I am afraid that Commissions are always a hindrance as Corporations are sometimes being blamed with more dilatory tactics than directives to be given for efficient executive work.

In this connection I do not want to go into the details of the Bill and take up every clause and criticise it, but on broad principles I would like to say that the Minister should give more consideration to the provisions in the Bill, which at present do not go as far as the object stated in the Bill. One thing on which I would like to lay emphasis is that decentralisation should be the key-note of the Bill, but this is not found in it.

The hon. Minister said that the State Governments will have their representatives on the Board. Strictly speaking, on a Board like this, the representation should be not State-wise but industry-wise. If every State has to send its representative, and also if industry-wise we have to give representation, I am afraid the number on the Board may swell up to 40 or 50. Therefore, what I suggest is that instead of having State representatives, it is high time that each industry should be given representation.

Again, in many cases representation is given....

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**: For textile industry also.

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: Textile industry is not a village industry, and, therefore, Shri Vittal Rao might wait until I finish my say. Let him have his own say later.

In giving representation on the Board, care must be taken to see that not only a theoretical expert but an actual worker who has been in the industry for years, who has gained experience in the industry, is given representation on the Board. If he is a man who does not know English, he should not be denied the privilege of being on the Board. As I have been stating, there may be an expert in hand-made paper or *gur* or tanning. There are many people who had gone outside India and qualified themselves and who come here and say that they are experts. But what is essential on a Board like this? A villager who has been in this industry, who has been working in the industry, who has suffered the ups and downs in the industry should be brought as a member of the Board, and his advice should be sought. If he does not know the *lingua Indica* or even English, he should be allowed to talk in his own language and it must be translated. The other members of the Board should have the benefit of his experience. That must be the main idea in constituting this Board.

Always the Government comes forward and says that it is an advisory body. If the Government wants advice, why should not the Government issue a notification in the papers: "We want the advice of experts on such and such a thing and so they may kindly send their advice *gratis*." By one such notification in the newspapers, Government can get tons of letters bringing them the necessary advice. It is a bureaucratic idea to call it an advisory body. It should be given certain functions. Advice must not merely be taken by the right hand to be thrown out by the left. So, the status of such Boards must be increased and the advice given by them must have a binding effect on the Commission or the executive, whatever it may be.

These corporations, of late, have become a very fertile field of recruitment for the officers' cousins by dozens and nephews by half-dozens and so on. If any question is put here whether such and such corporation is giving representation to all the communities, fair and square, the Minister comes forward with the reply that the corporation is an autonomous body and, as such, the Government has no control but that they expect these corporations to give proper representation to all the communities. This is a vague, evading and sometimes exasperating answer. Every corporation which is responsible to the Central Government or the State Government and which draws its sustenance from the Central funds must give preference to the rules and regulations; it should adhere to the rules and regulations

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

laid down by the Home Ministry. Otherwise, it is a grave injustice to the individuals, if these rules are not observed in the matter of appointment, promotions, seniority or other matters.

Therefore, I say that the Commission cannot employ people without selection by a committee. It has been stated that, if an officer has to be appointed whose salary is more than Rs. 500 per month, under the rules, the commission has to come to the Central Government. It is a very large margin. What about people that begin with Rs. 60 or 70 or 100 or 200 or even 499. They may appoint a man on Rs. 450 and within six months they may give him Rs. 550. People know how to by pass such limitations as these. Therefore, a small committee may be constituted for the recruitment of officials. Rs. 265 crores are to be spent in the next five years. Lakhs of people should get the benefit. Hundreds of people will be appointed as khadi inspectors or handicrafts inspectors or supervisors and any man can be appointed and titled as an expert. The Minister and the Ministry should take sufficient care to see that a committee is constituted and all recruitments are made through that committee. If there is any appeal, it may be made to the Commission. If necessary, the Ministry also should have powers to review and revise certain appointments.

**Shri Veeraswamy** (Mayuram-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this measure. though I do not agree with, and am opposed to, certain aspects of this measure. We are living in an age of scientific development and technical progress and in an age of atomic energy and hydrogen bombs. I wish that our country should progress industrially and scientifically. I also wish that our country should stand on a par with the advanced, western countries. So, at the very outset, I would urge upon the Government to give up their backward mentality, this bullock-cart mentality, cottage mentality, oil lamp mentality and so on and so forth. We must progress scientifically and industrially and we must help our people to progress in every respect, without going back to the stone age or the iron age.

I said at the outset that I welcomed this measure because in these days of unemployment, I thought that this measure would help a large number of people to be engaged in certain industries which would give them some livelihood to keep their body and soul together, not to enrich them or help them to progress and live a life of happiness and prosperity. Mahatma Gandhi, with all good intentions, said so many things which, I do not think, the Party in power has been following. I remember he said once that—he has also written so in an article called 'Confessions of Faith'—whenever he entered into a car or a train, he felt that he was committing a sin. He has also stated that he believed in the wooden plough, which was in existence some five thousand years ago, and that the salvation of our people was in the wooden plough and the bullock cart. But, I do not think that those opinions and advice of Gandhiji have been taken into consideration by the Government and the Party in power. Therefore, it is rather unfortunate on the part of the Government to still think in terms of the cottage, charkha, hand-spinning, etc.

I now come to certain aspects of this Bill. In the schedule, certain village industries have been mentioned, cottage match industry, cottage pottery industry, cottage soap industry, flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and so on hand-made paper, manufacture of cane-gur and so on. From the views which I have expressed, one can very well understand that we must remove the word 'cottage' from the Bill. We can say 'small-scale industry'. Why should there be, in our country, cottages still? Do you want to perpetuate the cottages life in our country when we are in the midst of five year plans? The first Five Year Plan has come to an end and we are commencing the second Five Year Plan. When we are establishing a welfare State and a socialist pattern of society, why should we think still in terms of cottages? Are we not going to convert cottages into at least tiled houses in the villages? Does one think that we should carry on the Government without helping the village people to live a life of happiness like the townsfolk? Cottages should be converted into tiled houses at least and they should become storeyed houses, flats and so on. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government that instead of 'cottage', they may use the words, 'hand industry', 'hand match industry', 'hand spinning industry' and so on.

3.42 P.M.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Even in a palatial building, once can engage oneself in doing some hand-work, and therefore, there is no inferiority attached to any hand-work. So, the word 'cottage' should be removed from this Bill.

Then, I would also urge upon the Government to introduce power-looms in the production of Khadi. Power-looms will help the weavers and the sipinners to spin quickly and weave quickly and to think quickly. They will become active and the production will be large. If they are engaged in hand-spinning and hand-weaving, I am unable to imagine how backward they would continue to be. Therefore, power-looms should be introduced in the khadi industry. Then only there will be quick production of khadi cloth.

The next thing I want to refer to is about the khadi cloth that is now being produced. The khadi cloth is very hard and it is not durable. The kind of khadi that is supplied to some Government staff like the postmen, chaprasi and peons is not durable. Further, it does not give a decent appearance to them; they are not smart. Therefore, whether it is hand-spun and hand-woven or not, the cloth should be nice and neat. If any person, whether belonging to the Government or other activities, wears khadi cloth, the cloth should look nice and decent. We are a civilised people and there is no use of wearing a gunny-bag-like cloth.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that they should not be content with the passing of this measure and creating a Commission and also a Khadi and Village Industries Board. They should see that the products and articles that are produced by the village industries and the khadi industry are purchased by the Government. They should find markets for these products. Otherwise, those who are engaged in these industries will not find markets and they will incur loss. Unless these things are attended to, I do not think that the common man will be benefited in any manner by these industries. Not only that. The people who are engaged in these industries should be helped with money for running the small industries in the villages.

With regard to hand-made paper, I wonder whether the Government would use the hand-made paper for administrative purposes. How hard and thick they are? Nobody can write smoothly on such a paper.

**Shri Nambiar** (Mayuram): Are they like blotting-paper?

**Shri Veeraswamy**: They can be exhibited or be kept in exhibitions to show to the people that the people in the villages are given opportunities to make hand-made paper and so on. We must give up all these things. We must produce very nice and neat paper—not this hand-made paper which is so hard and thick and unpolished.

**Shri Nambiar**: Such papers are required for some purposes.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** (Salem): Is it blotting-paper that you are thinking of?

**Shri Veeraswamy**: I hope that Government would consider my view-points which I have stated with the good intention that our country should progress scientifically and industrially and that the people should also become very civilised so as to stand on a par with the people in the far advanced countries of the world.

**Pandit K. C. Sharma**: Mr. Chairman, I whole-heartedly support this measure, not because it will in any way revolutionise the production or bring relief to the people, but because it is a new and very healthy way, and in the conditions prevailing in this country, it is a very salutary provision for dealing with the question of unemployment. It is a known fact that over 18 million people are without work or at any rate they are under-employed. Generally, the employment that the village-folk get does not give them enough to lead a decent life.

There are two methods of getting on. One is to get cent per cent employment which is in direct contradiction to the prosperity of the country or the scientific progress of the country in one way. We have to face a dilemma. One method is to give cent per cent employment to our people in the villages, by giving them industries to work upon, by creating village markets and by creating village production centres and thus do away with large or big industries and keep the standard of the people at a low level. This will naturally shut the door to progress, as it is taken to mean, in the scientific way.

There is another method, and that is, to have more production and to develop great industries. The result will be that we will have to face large unemployment. In the western countries which are highly developed, the system is, the producer produces more and more, the unemployment is more and more, the social services are provided on a larger scale and if the people are unemployed, the State takes the responsibility and gives them doles during the period of unemployment. If you have cent per cent employment as the objective, the only course open is a dictatorial system, apart from the system which Mahatma Gandhi advocated. If you want to keep democracy running, you have to have a *via media* and this *via media* is provided by this measure. It is an improvement upon the western system in that it preserves the human dignity. The man who lives on State help, remains idle, unemployed and keeps on somehow. He cannot preserve the dignity in him. He is demoralised; he is a loss to society; often, he turns into a criminal. In this scheme, he gets sustenance wages. He can maintain himself in the village. At the same time, he can pass on as a respectable citizen. He can maintain the dignity of man in himself. Therefore, it is an improvement in the socio-cultural structure of India of tomorrow. I daresay that it is a great thought and this thought has a great future.

I find that much more should have been provided in the Bill, than is provided. One question is, how can these village industries or khadi be developed, how can they be made in the shape and in the quantity that could be marketed. This can be done by decentralisation by having small units, by having trained people, good supervision and control. There is no such provision made whatsoever. The only function of the Commission is,—clause 14—(a) to plan and organise the training of persons engaged in the production of khadi or in village industries; (e) to maintain or assist in the maintenance of institutions for the development of khadi or village industries; (g) to promote and encourage co-operative efforts among manufacturers of khadi and persons engaged in village industries. I beg to submit that these provisions do not go far enough to give an acceptable or workable picture of things. You have to develop institutions at the village level. You have to train people to guide and improve them, you have to control and provide for a market. It is a huge organisation that you need. By giving these very broad outlines, welcome as they are, the necessary details are not there. Not only necessary details, but detailed provisions as well are not there. Because, what is essential in an organisation like this? The first thing is, it should be decentralised. That an institution of this kind may be decentralised presupposes two essential things. One is that the man should be trained and he should be efficient enough to give instructions on the spot. The essence of a decentralised institution is that the man on the spot, the man in the field must have the final say and must be able to take decisions. For that, he must have character, he must have training, he must have intelligence, he must have the spirit and will to work, he must have a mission to fulfil. Such a picture has not been given anywhere in this Bill. It is a hard work and a great work. But great things are difficult things. Hard things require much more courage, much more intelligence, and much more detailed knowledge. These things are lacking. It is not a question of passing a law and getting things gone. You have to build up newly. There is nothing existing that you can shape. You can shape a thing very easily. If a young man is there, you can bring him up well and clothe him well. If there is a young girl, you can dress her well. If the girl or boy does not exist, what can you do? You have to build a great thing. To build and create difficult things, a long procedure has to be adopted. A greater number of institutions have to be organised, a greater number of efficient people are to be produced. The second thing is, the man on the spot, the man in the field must take decisions and work in his own way and he must be efficient and hardworking.

Public co-operation must be ensured. People are willing to help you. People are willing to take your products. People are willing to take the things that you produce at a price that would be economic and that would help the producer. You cannot produce the bare necessities and at the same time provide enough to the village worker. You have to produce something that would cater to the taste of the people. You shall have to produce something that would be an addition to the tastes of the people or the fine sentiments of the people or their cultural wants. If you have to create a taste, you have to get the co-operation of the people. Nothing like that has been provided in the Bill.

My hon. friend was saying that this is a nuclear age, this is an age of machinery. I submit that it is an age of progress, it is an age of machinery. But, at the same time, large industries, use of machinery, speed and power, presuppose limitation of population. If the population grows as it does, there is no way except to go to the village, take to the village industries. You get the people educated, you get them scientifically minded and you control the population. Then, you can talk of large industries and have the standard of living of the highest countries. So long as the population grows as it grows unfortunately, you have to go to the village, decentralise your industries and keep down to a lower standard of life, maintain life as it is and with the best will work for improvement. Large strides would not be possible.

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

With these remarks, I support the Bill. I hope the hon. Minister would be able, hardworking, intelligent and well meaning as he is, to put in better work and devise means in a better way to fulfil the mission.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** With regard to the point of order ........

**Mr. Chairman:** I thought the point of order should be left to the Deputy-Speaker.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** My suggestion to you is that we may complete all the stages of this Bill today itself. It is now two hours since we began consideration of this motion. Some Members have spoken. Perhaps, there will be opportunity to some other Members to speak.

You will notice that there are no amendments given notice of by hon. Members. Only I have given notice of some amendments most of them purely of a verbal nature excepting one to which I have already referred in my speech when I made the motion for consideration. So, I would request you to fix the time within which the consideration motion could be completed and then we can take up clause by clause consideration and have the Bill passed today, and if it becomes absolutely necessary we may sit for a few minutes or half an hour more beyond six and complete the passing of the Bill.

4 P.M.

**An. Hon. Member:** What is the time allotted for this?

**Shri Tek Chand:** May I invite your kind attention to the important point of order raised by my hon. friend Shri Das. For that some time is required in order to examine it. Some of us may have to make certain contributions because it is a very important point of order. The Bill may flounder on that alone.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I am prepared to say something on that. I am ready with it.

**Mr. Chairman:** There are two questions before the House. One is the point of order. The point of order will be dealt with when the Deputy-Speaker comes. He will give his ruling also, and before that if the hon. Members want, they can speak upon it. So far as the other question is concerned, it is one of great substance. Though the time allotted for this Bill is quite large comparatively, at the same time if this Bill is not finished today, it is clear we may not find any time in the future days left to us. And I understand an announcement to this effect has been made by the Minister also. Now, the Minister has stated to the House and the House must consider this question that if the House is anxious to pass this Bill, then if we finish the debate within an hour or so, there will be time left for the clause by clause consideration also and we may finish the Bill today. This is what the hon. Minister has stated to the House. I would like to know from the House if the House is agreeable to this that the Bill may be finished today.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the House is agreeable.

**Shri Bhusiya** (Basti Distt.—Central-East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes): One point I want to raise here. I see most of the Members are not here in the House at present, and subject to correction a few days back perhaps two or three days back, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said about this Bill that it was not certain when it was coming. So, most of the Members who are absent may also be interested. If it is finished today, it will not be proper.

**Shri Raghavaiah** (Ongole): May I make a suggestion? In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has already said that notice of amendments was not given except some two or three which have also been given by him, I think the general discussion may be given a little more time and the clause by clause consideration a little less.

**Mr. Chairman:** So far as the question of the presence of Members is concerned, all the Members are presumed to be present in the House. No Member can say while the discussion is going on that as the discussion will go on for two days he is not present. Therefore I do not consider the absence of Members is material in this case. When the House is sitting it is quite competent to take any decision it likes, and I understand the House is willing to consider the clauses also and pass the Bill if necessary. If it be so, I can understand the request of the hon. Member that more time may be given for general discussion and it will be conceded by the House because after all there are very few amendments and all of them on behalf of the Government. It should not take much time.

**Shri K. C. Sodhia:** There is one amendment in my name.

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, that will be gone into. We will find time for it. The question is we may go on till 6-30 today and finish with the Bill if necessary, or we can go on with the general discussion till 5-30 and half an hour is quite sufficient for the clause by clause consideration. I think the House is agreeable to it.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** But what is the time allotted for this Bill? All the Members who want to speak should be given an opportunity.

**Mr. Chairman:** In a Bill of this nature, even supposing more time is allotted by the Business Advisory Committee, the House is quite competent to take a decision that the Bill has been sufficiently discussed and it can be passed. There is no rule that the time allotted should be spent whether it is required or not. I have taken the sense of the House and I see the House is agreeable to pass the Bill today. Therefore I do not think that the mere fact that a few Members have spoken will deter us from giving effect to what the House agrees to. I should think that many speeches have already been made, the matter has been sufficiently discussed and there is one more hour. I think if the hon. Members agree, most of the points can be made, they may take five to ten minutes each and some more hon. Members may be allowed to speak.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** If any Members are willing to speak and more time was allotted, they should get an opportunity to speak.

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall try to give an opportunity to everybody to speak. Supposing a motion is brought here that the question be now put and the House agrees that the question be put, where will the Members go? This is bound to happen in any case. The only fact that some time has been allotted does not entitle us to go on indefinitely with the Bill if the opinion of the House is that the Bill should be finished.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** That is not my objection.

**Mr. Chairman:** Swami Ramananda Tirtha. I would request hon. Members to be rather brief so that there may be no complaints that others have not been allowed to speak.

**Swami Ramananda Tirtha** (Gulberga): This Bill deals with a very important matter and therefore it is necessary to view it with all the seriousness that the problem requires.

I find that the new commission that is being proposed in this Bill has emerged as a result of certain difficulties that the Ministry was confronted with about the functioning of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. I know something, though from a distance, about the functioning of this Khadi and Village Industries Board. Being myself associated with an institution for the production of Khadi I had a chance to study the working of this Khadi and Village Industries Board. The difficulty to my mind was that this Board was not invested with full powers. As is made clear it was an advisory body. Moreover, there was a conflict of ideas between the members of the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

administrative personnel or the Ministry due to which many of the plans which the Board desired to implement could not be implemented because there were always hindrances in the full implementation of those ideas. I make this remark because I find now in this proposed Bill the hon. Minister has invested the Commission with full powers. He has created an autonomous body and he has also invested it with the necessary responsibility. What I feel is this. Could the same purpose not be served by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board with the powers that you are now conferring on this super commission? If we look to the personnel of the Board we will find, I think, that the cream of Indian patriots who are experts in this particular type of economic development is included in it. The difficulty is the failure of this organisation. Some hon. Member on the opposite side remarked that it is because this body has failed to function that this new Bill has been brought forward. Well, the failure, if at all it is there, is due not to inefficiency or lack of expertness on the part of the members of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, but to some lacuna in the procedure of the functioning as between the board and the Ministry.

I know the Minister in charge is a believer in a decentralised form of economy. But as we know, this Government is not wedded to the Gandhian type of economy. Nobody can blame it. In the circumstances of today, we are following a mixed economy. And in a mixed economy, naturally, we have to follow a mixed thinking. The result is that there are mixed results. The Minister is not to be blamed for that. I congratulate him, for he has fought hard to see that a true Gandhian idea percolates into the economy of the country, so far as his Ministry is concerned.

I do not understand, therefore, why this new body is being created, instead of investing the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, which is already in existence, with the powers that are now being conferred on the new commission. Anyway, the commission is coming with all its autonomous powers, and with responsibilities and powers delegated to it. I welcome that proposal. But I do not know how with five persons —the maximum numbers is five—the expert knowledge which is necessary and the talent which is necessary for making a success of this huge experiment is going to be ensured. That is the only doubt that is lurking in my mind. We are all concerned over the people's initiative getting full play. If that is to be ensured. then overcentralisation has got to be discouraged. I do not think that this commission is going to centralise all the activities, though it is going to be invested with full powers; it will be only a supervisory, guiding and controlling body. The actual production or the functioning has to be on a decentralised pattern. I have no doubt about that, because the industry of khadi is such that it cannot be centralised. If you have to ply a *charkha*, it has to be plied in the millions of homes in the villages. Then alone, you can ensure the maximum quantum of production. Therefore, I am not afraid of centralisation.

But what I would plead with the Minister is this. He has already stated that 50 per cent. of the amount which was allotted for khadi and village industries has lapsed so far. Now, we are allotting much more than the amount we had fixed as targets under the First Five Year Plan. If the sum of Rs. 200 crores. which has been allotted, and which includes the amount sanctioned for Amber Charkha development, is to be utilised properly, I think, a network of organisations of the people will have to be initiated and encouraged.

The success on failure of this body which consists of three or five people only is going to decide the fate of millions of villagers in this country. I look at this proposition only from the point of view of employment. For, that is what Government are aiming at, if I have understood the matter correctly. Government are not wedded to a decentralised form of economy or *sarvodaya* or the Gandhian concept of society. So, let us not drag Gandhiji's name in season and out of season in all our discussions, because that is not going to help us or inspire us. We know where we stand, and therefore, let us be practical.

In the selection of the advisory boards at the State level—I have nothing to say about the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board; but my experience is—considerations other than those which should be taken into account so far as the actual work of these bodies is concerned, do crop in, and the boards are constituted of persons who are so remote from the actual purpose for which these boards have been formed. I would say that even if the present bodies are to continue, they should continue, but if the proper working of this is to be ensured, then at least fifty per cent of the members of those boards must come from those who are actually engaged in some type of khadi or village industries work. You can get experts from outside. But those who have something to do with the actual functioning of these industries should be included in these boards.

I have very little to say further, but I can only conclude my speech with the remark that this Ministry is on trial. I say this with the fullest sense of responsibility, because on the success of the khadi and village industry aspect of our economy, is the entire future of India going to be decided, for, there is a clash between two ideas and the question is going to be decided whether we are going to build up our economy on a decentralised pattern, ensuring not only employment to millions, but also creating self-contained village units. If that is to be ensured, then it depends very largely on the success of this commission.

Therefore, when this commission is being set up and this scheme is being floated, wishing it all success, and congratulating the Minister on this new enterprise, I would only like to caution him that its failure would be a great disaster, while its success will be a great national achievement.

**Shri Raghavaiah**: I am second to none in giving my support to this measure intended to promote khadi and village industries.

I shall confine my observations to clause 14 which deals with the functions of the proposed commission. Whatever may be the type of legislation that is passed in this House, or for the matter of that in any State legislature, what happens in practice is that our ideas, however biassed in favour of what we want to do, however effective, however strong, when translated into action get evaporated. That is what practice tells us. We learn so much from books. But we do not learn this very hard, tough and real lesson from books or for the matter of that, from any text-books on village industries or village economy. The hard, real lesson is that the ideas of development of village industries and the encouragement given to the production of khadi and handloom cloth—all these ideas in the early stages of the development of our national economy—when translated into practice have proved to be an utter failure.

A very few days back, I remember a Bill was brought in this House and was also passed, levying a cess on mill cloth to encourage the production of handloom cloth.

**Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam)**: It was not a very few days back.

**Shri Raghavaiah**: 'A very few days' may be anything. It may range from two to hundreds of days.

In that Bill, it was stated that an amount of not less than Rs. 6 crores would be collected by levying a cess on mill cloth to encourage handloom. There was also a provision in that Bill to appoint a Committee to study

[Shri Raghavaiah]

the market position for handloom cloth produced in the country. For the expenses of that Commission, an amount of Rs. 2 crores was allotted, if I remember aright. It may be nearly Rs. 2 crores. On that occasion I said categorically that that measure was not going to encourage the handloom industry; on the other hand, it was going to discourage all the supporters of handloom cloth and the handloom industry, it was going to be a pitiful failure. I gave figures— published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—giving the number of handlooms working in the country, how many are organised on co-operative basis, how many not, what is the amount of cloth produced on the basis of the co-operative system of handloom production, what is the amount of cloth produced by those who have not joined the co-operative societies. With all the facts I have substantiated that this Rs. 6 crores is not going to help the production of handloom, nor is it going to help the development of the handloom industry; on the other hand, it is going to discourage all the handloom weavers and label the Government as a hypocrite.

**The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra):** There is a separate Handloom Board which deals with the subject of handlooms. The Khadi and Village Industries Board looks after the production of khadi. The subject of handloom is dealt with by a separate Board, the All India Handloom Board, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**Shri Raghavachari** (Penukonda): He wants the abuses of the hon. Member to go to the other Board.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** I really congratulate him if that is the implication of his statement. But I hope that he does not want that that should be thrust on his colleague on the Treasury Benches.

I was only explaining how this idea of helping the handloom industry has become a failure. I will come to the provisions of this Bill now. But before that, I may just give a precedent in order to show how this idea has become a pitiful failure.

What happened in that sector was that out of the Rs. 6 crores, Rs. 2 crores were to be spent for searching markets. I do not know what our Commercial Consulates are doing abroad, and what for they are paid. I asked then: why are you paying the Commercial Consulates in the different parts of the world where you have appointed them? I do not know what work they are doing. So Rs. 2 crores have been spent on searching markets. A sum of Rs. 1 crores is for organisation and other things. There remains Rs. 3 crores. There are 28 lakhs of handlooms in this country, according to the Government of India figures, not mine. This was supplied to me by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Then and there I said: suppose you distribute Rs. 3 crores among 30 lakhs of people. How are you going to put the handlooms on a stable basis? So I said: if you seriously take this handloom industry, if you want to put it on a stable basis, you have to allow a certain amount of money from the annual budget and see that it will last long, at least till such day when we can do away with handlooms and depend entirely on the textile industry. Till such day, we have to support the handloom industry, we have got to finance these weavers. Later on, we have to provide some occupation or other for them other than this. Till such time, we have got to put the whole handloom industry on a stable basis.

Coming to clause 14, sub-clause (2) (g) says:

> "to promote and encourage co-operative efforts among manufacturers of khadi and persons engaged in village industries",

and (h) says:

> "for ensuring the genuineness of, and for granting certificates to producers of, or dealers in,

khadi or the products of any village industry".

Then we have item (b) which says:

> "to build up a reserve of raw materials and implements and to supply them to persons engaged in the production of khadi or in village industries at such economical rates as may be suitable in the opinion of the Commission".

Then there is (c):

> "to provide for the sale and marketing of khadi or of products of village industries".

First of all, I will take up item (g). I have said at the very outset that however biassed our intentions may be, in the present set up of things, in the type of administrative machinery that we are having today, in view of the fact that there is absolutely no integration between the work done in the different Ministries, both at the Central level and at the State level, nothing successful will happen. A certain G.O. is passed directing lower officials to encourage co-operative societies. For instance, take the co-operative milk supply society supplying milk to government institutions, hospitals, schools, nurseries and so on. I have seen and I have worked in these co-operative societies. That is why I am telling from practical experience how it is going to be a pitiful failure.

I corresponded with the Governor of Andhra and with the Government of Andhra and told them that the G.O. issued by the State Government was being refuted by the government officials. I told them: you allow 5 per cent for the co-operative milk society, 5 per cent reduction in the market rate. But when an application is made, the tender of the society is rejected and a private tender is accepted by the bosses of the particular hospital or other institution. I took this matter up with the Head of the State. I also brought it to the notice of the Deputy Minister of Railways here; that is so far as the Railways were concerned. I told him: when you call for the supply of milk for refreshment rooms on the different railways in the whole of India, you give preference to co-operative institutions which have been organised and which have got to be encouraged, because much has been said—and volumes have been written—on the encouragement of co-operative institutions in the country. A major portion of the whole volume of the Planning Commission's Report is replete with plans for the encouragement that we have to give to co-operative institutions. At the same time, this is the way how, with the second hand, we are cutting the throats of these co-operative institutions! That was why in the face of the Planning Minister, I said during the meeting of the MPs from Andhra State, that there was no integration at all in the entire administrative machinery. One Minister says, encourage co-operative societies; another Minister says the opposite; he does not say do not encourage co-operative societies but he does not receive tenders from co-operative societies, however good, however genuine their products may be. Even after bringing all these things to the notice of Government, a private individual's tender is accepted and the co-operative society's tender is thrown out even though there is a difference of an anna and a half. Even the Secretary of the Railway Board agreed to that but, in spite of all this, the Deputy Minister has thrown it out. This is how co-operative institutions are discouraged from top to bottom. You thoroughly discourage them, you refuse to take their stocks however best and genuine they may be. While you do things in that way, you state here in the Bill—

> "to promote and encourage co-operative efforts among manufacturers of khadi and persons engaged in village industries;".

You may say that certain co-operative societies are not running properly. But what about other institutions

[Shri Raghavaiah]

which are producing the best type of goods? You are not giving them the market. You say in another sub-clause—

> "to provide for the sale and marketing of khadi or of products of village industries;".

But you do not do that. What is the wonderful divorce between theory and practice? You know more than myself where theory divorced from practice leads to. It leads us into the abyss of destruction. Here it is divorced from practice.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** That is why you resort to it.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** You are also following me, I suppose.

It is not too late for the Government to wake up even now from its pitfalls and rectify these mistakes and see that in practice also it follows what it says.

On a different occasion I pointed out that there is no use of making legislation. I happened to read in one prominent daily in India—perhaps, it was a Judge of a High Court in a particular State who had expressed the opinion at some public meeting—that the volume of legislation is growing and that he could not cope with them and distinguish which is right and which is wrong. The genius of a nation does not depend on the volume of legislation which we pass but it lies in the way how we carry into practice the provisions of a few, one or two. It lies in how we put into practice the legislation that we pass in these Legislatures. So, I appeal to the Minister that it is no use writing here, marketing of khadi and the sale of all these things etc. Please do not spend anything for searching markets for these products of village industries either at home or abroad. You have got a sufficient number of government concerns and departments. Issue circulars to them and see to it they become the sale depots for all these products. The second thing......

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member has already taken up 15 minutes. I rang the bell twice and now he begins the second thing. I do not think I will be able to accommodate his other friends who are very anxious to speak.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** Excuse me, Sir, for taking this time. I have seen so many co-operative societies; I have seen their failures and collapse. If at all Government has any mercy, if at all Government means one-millionth of what it says, let it put it into practice. I do not want to go into the details of the conspiracy in accepting the tender of a private person for the supply of things to the vegetarian refreshment room in Ongole here—I shall discuss it when the report of the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee is discussed here. It is the burning of the heart at seeing so many co-operative societies collapse that makes me say all this. If you really want the co-operative societies to be encouraged, if you really mean what you write in the thousands of pages that co-operative societies should be encouraged, please see that you also purchase the products of these institutions. First of all see that a market is provided by supplying to the government officials all the articles that are produced by these village industries that have been mentioned in the Schedule. See that all these things are purchased by Government and at least see which of them can find a market in government stores and then encourage them. See that you do justice to this legislation not by merely passing it but by putting it into actual practice.

**श्री झुनझुनवाला** : चेयरमैन साहिब, जिसदृष्टि से यह बिल लाया गया है, उस में तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । इस को पास कर देना चाहिये और इस में कसी अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Sir, my friend, Shri Thomas tells me that the hon. Minister will not be able to follow Hindi and therefore I should speak in English. But there is the Deputy Minister who is there who can very well follow it. Anyway, I will speak in English.

I do not see that there is anything much to be said on this Bill; it should be passed straightway just as the other Bill on Public Debt was passed within 10 minutes. But the speech which the hon. Minister made leads me to speak something on it. He traced the history as to why this Bill has been brought. He said that Mahatma Gandhi had started the Khadi Board and the Village Industries Board and that Board is being continued. That Board has been made an Advisory Board to this Commission. For this reason I had put a question in the very beginning whether khadi and the products of village industries are going to compete with other products. If these are not going to compete with other products, what methods are going to be adopted so that the people use the same on a mass scale and not as mere symbols.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What was the object of Mahatma Gandhi in starting the Khadi Board and the Village Industries Board? Is that object kept in view by Government? I am not going to say anything as to whether it should be kept in view or not. But, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the object with which the Khadi Board and the Village Industries Board started by Mahatma Gandhi is going to be kept in view by the Government. What was the object of Mahatma Gandhi in starting the Khadi and Village Industries Board? I want to know the Government's interpretation of the object of Mahatma Gandhi for starting the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Just as in legal books and *shastras* there are so many interpretations, my hon. friend, Dr. Suresh Chandra said that Mahatma Gandhi had no idea of giving employment by khadi or village industries. It was a matter of faith with him. At least I could not understand what he meant by "matter of faith", if it was not syncronised with the employment economic independence question. His faith was based on something concrete, and that was of giving employment to all. Mahatma Gandhi conceived that unless there is economic independence in the country—and also he said of the individual—this democracy will be a farce. He did not believe in political independence unless there was economic independence, and economic independence also in villages. He believed in political independence also in a decentralised way, not in a centralised way where all the powers are assumed by a centralised body; he wanted to decentralise also the political power. Similarly he wanted to decentralise the economic power and the economic holdings also. As such, I had put a question in the very beginning, and I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has got that principle in view. If Government has got that principle in view, then I do not know how by the objectives given in clause 14, he is going to solve that question. In clause 14 regarding the functions of the Commission, it is stated:

> "Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Commission shall generally be to plan, organize and implement programmes for the development of khadi and village industries."

There are so many things given there from (a) to (i). But are these so many items alone going to help in giving more production unless there is a simultaneous consumption of the same? How can there be simultaneous consumption? This is possible only if the Government gives protection to these products in the same way against mill products as it gives to country made products by means of protective duties, by banning of imports of foreign goods etc. Unless the people take to putting on khadi or use the products of village industries, it is not going to improve the position. Mere production, just as it

[**Shri Jhunjhunwala**]

is going on at present, will not help. We have produced 10 million yards or something like that, and we are distributing it among the people by giving subsidy of three annas and six annas. I say that this is a wrong thing. I do not consider that giving of subsidies like this is a right thing for propagating khadi. Giving of subsidies may be for a few years, but it cannot continue for ever. It is for this reason that I put the question in the very beginning: Even by giving subsidies, are we going to make the village industries' products compete with the other products? I do not understand the utility of this. When khadi is produced, when it is not sold, we give three annas as subsidy. As I already said, it does not matter even if we give subsidy for a year or two, or even 10 or 20 years, but ultimately we have to see whether it succeeds or not. Now we distribute khadi by giving subsidy. The other thing we do is that immediately we see that there is a large stock of khadi and other village industries products, we ask the chaprassis to put on khadi or the restaurant men to put on khadi, but the Secretaries of Government will go on with all their foreign clothes, with all their mill clothes etc. If that is the intention of Government in starting this Commission, I say it is not the right thing to do.

**Shri A. M. Thomas**: At least the members of the Commission should wear khadi and see village industries' products.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala**: This is not graceful. You ask a chaprassi or a restaurant man to put on khadi because there is great accumulation. It looks as if khadi is something untouchable, something which should not be touched. The Secretaries and others seem to think that they shall not put on khadi, that they shall put on mill clothes, foreign clothes,—whether they are beautiful or not is a different thing—and so on. Mahatma Gandhi gave a great beauty to khadi. He described that it is in khadi where the beauty lies, and everybody took to khadi. That definition of beauty in khadi is now gone.

We should, therefore, make up our minds as to what we mean by starting this Commission, giving it Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 30 crores and telling the people that we are helping to give more employment. All right, it is giving employment to some as a sort of charity. But do you see that they do get demoralised when you give employment only to few and your products are being sold like that? Khadi and the products of the village industries should be used by all high or low from a patriotic spirit—of course, they are used by our President, and our Prime Minister is using them, and so also other Ministers are using them may be under compulsion; but what about others who are administering the Government. I do not know whether the people who will be on this Commission will also be using the village industries' products and khadi.

I want the hon. Minister to answer these questions. Otherwise, so far as the Bill is concerned, if the object of the Government is just to make a show that we are helping khadi and village industries, then it is all right. I shall be very much thankful to the hon. Minister if he will enlighten me on the points which I have placed before the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: I would now call on the hon. Minister to reply to the point of order already raised.

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: In regard to the point of order raised by my hon. friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das, I would like to submit two points for your consideration.

It is true that he has drawn our attention to entry 24 in the State List, "Industries subject to the provisions of entry 52 of List I". If you turn to entry 52 of List I, it runs as follows:

> "Indutries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest."

I would like to invite the attention of the House to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951, which gives a schedule of industries regarding which there will be Central regulation. In that list are included items such as textiles, soap, leather and several other items like that. I submit that khadi comes under textiles. There is also reference to soap, paper, sugar, vegetable oil, etc. Taking Entry No. 24 in the State List and Entry No. 52 in the Union List and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, it can be stated that most of the industries mentioned in the Bill now before the House come in the category of industries with regard to which the Centre can take action.

But, that is not my main point. I would like to invite your attention to Entries 42 and 44 of the Union List. The former deals with Inter-State trade and commerce while the latter relates to incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities. This piece of legislation is not confined to one State. Several States in India, excluding Jammu and Kashmir for special reasons, are affected. The main object of this Bill is to set up a corporation or a commission for certain specific purpose and it has to deal with matters concerning several States. So, this Bill can be related to Entry 44 in the Union List and so I think this Bill is not *ultra vires* the Constitution, and Parliament has the legislative competence to deal with this Bill.

I do not wish to say anything more. I have stated my points very briefly and I am sure will give them the consideration they deserve.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Sir, shall I add a word about this? When similar legislation came up here—I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it—and when the Coir Board Act was considered here, there was a clause that in the public interest that particular industry may be brought under the Central control. There can be a clause in this Bill declaring that it is in the public interest to bring khadi and the industries mentioned in the schedule, under the Central control. Otherwise, it may not be constitutional. You may kindly refer to the Coir Board Act, Tea Act, Rubber Board Act, etc. In all these Acts, there is a provision to this effect declaring that the particular industry is taken under the Central Control.

**Shri Raghavachari:** There must be a declaration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Objection has been taken by Shri Das that it is not within the competence of this House to enact legislation in regard to these industries because of Entry 24 in the State List. He says that, unless a declaration is made under Entry No. 52 of the Union List that these industries are of national importance whose control should be regulated by the Union, Parliament has no competence to deal with them. The hon. Minister has said that some of the industries covered under this Bill have already been declared to be of such importance under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. So far as khadi is concerned, that might be covered by textiles. But so far as the other industries are concerned, I find that all of them that are given here in the schedule are not covered by the declaration that was made in that Act.

The hon. Minister has said that this is covered by Entries 42 and 44 of the Union List. Entry 42 is a distinct thing and I do not think it would cover all these here. It relates to Inter-State trade and commerce. But, if the intention of this Bill is for the creation or incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations then, it may be considered. But, I am doubtful whether that is the main object.

Anyhow, when I saw the previous rulings on the subject, when the competence of this Parliament was questioned on the plea that such and such

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

subject was not within the competence of this Parliament, the Speaker has ruled that the Chair is not prepared to take up that responsibility. It is left to the House and it has been decided by a vote of the House. If the House thinks that it is within the competence, then the House can vote for it but if the House decides otherwise, it can reject it.

**Shri Barman** (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): So far as the constitutional legality is concerned, the House cannot simply by a vote make an unconstitutional thing into a constitutional one. The hon. Minister may think over the matter. As Shri Thomas has said, if there is only one clause inserted there by way of a declaration, that will ratify the whole thing.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But, that would not be the business of the Chair to ask a Minister that he should do this or that. He can do as he is advised. But, I am following the previous decision of the Speaker that in all these matters of legislative competence the Chair is not to rule whether a Bill is not constitutional or constitutional and within the competence of the House.

On the 9th May 1953, when the House took up the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill for consideration, a point of order was raised by Shri Mukerjee that the Bill was beside the legislative competence of this House and as such, out of order. After some discussion on the point, the Deputy-Speaker has observed that, in all these matters, the Speaker has never taken upon himself the responsibility of deciding this point of order whether it is constitutional or otherwise. It is for the House to take this also into consideration in voting down the Bill or accepting it. The accepted practice of this House, he says, is the Speaker never takes the responsibility for deciding this kind of point of order that the House has no jurisdiction. He has concluded:

> "It is the duty of the House, it is the responsibility of the House to decide for itself. It is open to it. Under these circumstances, it is not necessary to go into this point of order."

I have to follow the ruling that has already been given on this point. Therefore, it would be for the House to decide.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The previous ruling is not binding.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have also been informed that this matter was brought before the Rules Committee so that the Chairman might be given the privilege of deciding such a point of order but that the Rules Committee had not invested the Chair with those powers but had asked the ruling to continue and the Speaker to be guided by those rulings. Therefore, I have no option so far as this question is concerned. Those rulings which I quoted stand, and it is within the competence of the House to decide such things.

5 P.M.

**Shri Raghavachari:** The Chair will not naturally take the responsibility of deciding this matter. The Chair is no doubt leaving the matter to the House. But it does not thereby mean that the matter in question is within constitutional competence or incompetence of this House. For, that matter can only be decided by a court of law. The court will decide whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional. The House will go on with the business and the Chair will not take the responsibility. It may allow the House to go on with the business.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is exactly so. It will be for the courts to decide whether it is within the competence of the House or not. Now, the House has to take the responsibility for the course that it would follow. I have quoted what the previous Speaker has ruled and that is what I am going to follow.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (Gurgaon): I might suggest one course. As a humble Member of the House I might say that you have been pleased to follow the rulings of the Chair given earlier. I do not accept for a moment that the Chair is not competent to decide this matter. It has got full competence to decide it, but the practice and convention is that the Chair does not take the responsibility. Anyhow, as an hon. Member of this House, I crave the indulgence of the Chair to have an opportunity to move an amendment so that so far Entry 52 in the Union List is concerned, the matter need not be in doubt. The Chair has really no responsibility in the matter, but as a Member of this House, I feel it my duty to see that what is constitutional and what can be made constitutional can be made clear by accepting an amendment which I may be allowed to move. I would, therefore, crave your indulgence to allow me to move an amendment to that effect.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: If the hon. Member thinks that it is advisable to move an amendment, he may move an amendment, and I can decide on that matter when the amendment is made. But I can tell him in advance that I will waive notice if such an amendment comes in. I can tell him that unless an amendment is before me, I cannot decide whether it is admission or not. I must know in what form it has been brought in. It has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that a flaw is there. He will do as he is advised to do. Any hon. Member can bring in any amendment and if it is otherwise admissible, I can assure the House that I will not stand in the way.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** May I point out that in the Act in respect of the coir industry, a declaration has been made saying that it has been declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the coir industry. So, a similar provision may be put in this Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has already said so. Now, I shall call upon Shri Dabhi. The hon. Members should be very brief, because the House has already taken a decision that the Bill has to be passed today.

**Shri Raghavachari:** Eight hours are allotted for this Bill and the Members must have enough chance to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That allotment was also made by the House, and today, I am told that the House has taken another decision. Shri Dabhi will speak.

**Shri Dabhi:** While supporting this Bill, I would make a few observations thereon. This Bill seeks to establish a statutory Commission called the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission and to convert the present All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board into a purely advisory body. It was a constant complaint of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board that it was hampered by several financial and other difficulties. There was also a complaint that the schemes and programmes that were formulated by the Board were not being sanctioned in time and when they were sanctioned, they were sanctioned in a mutilated form. There was a further complaint that even the loans and grants which were sanctioned were sanctioned so late that the amounts could not be utilised before the financial year was over. With a view to avoid these difficulties, this Bill seems to have been brought in.

It is felt that the Commission proposed in the Bill would be enabled to formulate its own budget and then get it sanctioned by this House. It appears that they would be able to obviate the difficulties which were experienced by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. I quite agree with Swami Ramananda Tirtha when he asked, "What was the necessity of constituting a separate Commission?" Why is the same All-India

[Shri Dabhi]

Khadi and Village Industries Board not being invested with the powers which are proposed to be given to the Commission. As Swami Ramananda Tirtha rightly pointed out, the real cause of delay in these matters was the difference in ideology between the Government and the Ministry on the one hand the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board on the other. That is the difficulty. I fear that the same difficulty would arise even now, though the object of the Bill is very good. When there is a conflict of views between the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board which is also going to be continued now as an advisory body and the Commission, I fear that there would again be the old conflict.

While speaking on the Khadi and other Village Industries on several occasions, I have often said that these industries are beset with so many difficulties coming from so many directions and I have emphasised that unless those who are in charge of these things have a living faith in these industries, they will not succeed in these measures. My fear is that if the gentlemen who are to be appointed by the Government as members of the Commission do not have the same faith as the members of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board have, there would be the same conflict of interests. I do not object to the formation of a separate Commission, but I feel that unless the Government and the Minister see that those who are appointed as Members of the Commission have some living faith in these schemes and in decentralised economy, this measure is not going to be a success.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha said that the Goverenment is not committed to decentralised economy. But I think that in the second Five Year Plan and also in the Karve Committee Report, they have stated that as far as possible, there should be a decentralised economy. So, this is the main point that has to be borne in mind. I say that the Commission would not be a success at least for the reason that it may not follow a decentralised economy if not for any other reason. If it would not be a success, then, as Swami Ramananda Tirtha said, it will be a sort of disaster for the country. Therefore, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he would appoint to this Commission only such persons as have got an abiding faith in Khadi and Village Industries and also in decentralised industries and also in decentralisation.

Lastly, I shall make one point. It is quite obvious that the Government want to encourage the village and cottage industries. Whatever may be the Government's intention, unless they definitely take steps to see that the competition from the big industries is overcome and unless some steps are taken to equalise the price of the cottage industries' products with those of the big industries, this measure will not be a success. Unless you do this, whatever your efforts might be, Khadi would not stand the competition of the corresponding bigger industry. The same arguments also apply in respect of other village industries also. This question has been before the Government ever since the Planning Commission was constituted.

The Government, I am sorry to say, has not been able to take any definite steps as regards the common production programme or the equalising the prices of the products of Khadi and village industries and the big industries. Again, I would ask the hon. Minister what steps the Government is going to take to see that Khadi and the village industries are not smothered by competition from big industries. Unless you take these steps, all your efforts would be in vain. If the Government are really intent on improving the position of Khadi and village industries, they should take effective steps in this direction.

**Shri Barman:** I do not know why many of the previous speakers have objected to the setting up of the Commission. What has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is this:

> "It has, however, been found in actual practice that the work of the Board has been hampered by certain procedural and financial difficulties, difficulties which would be removed if a Commission were set up by law."

Government knows the particular difficulties that have arisen. But, to a layman like me, it seems that where crores of rupees are going to be spent, to make this scheme a success, there must be some institution which is responsible to the Government and to Parliament. Whenever any demand comes for the development of cottage industries, be it khadi or be it ghani or anything like that, certainly large sums are required. There must be some definite scheme and that scheme must be vetted. While the Finance Ministry will sanction the money, they will certainly have the responsibility for accounting to Parliament. Ours is a huge country. Non-official organisations or organisations of an advisory character, if they be entrsuted with a huge task like this, are not quite sufficient. We shall have to work in every nook and corner of this country. This is to deal with village industries. It is aimed at giving employment to the people who are under employed and unemployed. That is the great object of this Bill. If the hon. Minister succeeds in this, I do not see why we should object to the setting up of a Commission which he finds necessary. Rather, I should think that we should empower the Government with all the paraphernalia that they require so that they may succeed. If the Minister succeeds in this, he will earn the blessings of millions of people who are denied even two meals a day, who do not have any employment.

It is not a simple matter. We have seen, the village industries have either perished or have been stifled to non-existence while competing with big industries. We have also seen that the Government are taking steps for industrial development which is very very necessary. The Industrial Finance Corporation has been set up. The other day, we amended the State Financial Corporations Act. There are other bodies to help big industries, medium industries and small industries. We have also seen the other day that a small industry means an industry which has a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. Government has done all it can to help big industries to develop and prosper. So far as millions of our countrymen are concerned, they are either unemployed or have no subsidiary occupation. If this Ministry could succeed in giving employment in the innermost villages to people who have got no means of livelihood, that would be a great day for India. As I said, these village industries will have to struggle against big industries. The hon. Minister and the Commission will have to see that these industries are not stifled by competition from big industries. We have seen how, before the very eyes of the Government, big industries—I mean the textile industry, etc.—are making huge profits and the Government has no check on them. It is the consumer that pays the huge profits which are not equitably due to the producers. But, the poor consumer have no help. In the face of these difficulties, when the Government itself is helpless, if the people find that, by producing the

[Shri Barman]

cloth themselves, by pressing oil in the ghanis, by soap making and other industries that are included here and that could be included at the discretion of the Government by a simple notification, they can be self-supporting, the bigger industries also will see their way not to exploit at random. This is a big objective that has been laid before us. I congratulate the Minister that he has got an opportunity to serve the cause of village industries and save millions of people from exploitation and help them to earn a livelihood, and supplement their other means of livelihood. If he succeeds, he will have the blessings of 90 per cent of India. I do not mind whether it is Rs. 200 crores for the Second Plan period or Rs. 60 or 70 crores for the coming year. We shall not grudge it. Rather, we shall be very happy to give more money if we find the work proceeding in the regular and right way. We find many people want the village industries to thrive. They want these implements, either the well organised spinning wheel or for soap making or bee-keeping. If they could easily find out where these materials can be had, they can certainly purchase them and supplement their income. Whatever the cause, I do not know whether the present Board has been empowered or financed or not, the fact remains that we are not getting them though we want them. Under a definite plan, the Ministry can supply all the materials at a cheaper price. That would help the village industries. That would be a great help to the economy of the poor man. I, therefore, welcome this Bill wholeheartedly and I would ask the Minister to devote most of his time in this undertaking so that it may be a success and he may earn the blessings of the poorer sections of the country.

**Acharya Kripalani:** (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, so far as the Bill is concerned, there can be no opposition to it. But, the Bill can only succeed if the Government are clear about their basic policy and what they want. Do they want an industrial revolution in India of the type that took place in the latter part of the eighteenth century in European countries? Do they want another type which has been taking place before our eyes in countries like Russia and China? Or, do they want to have an industrial revolution that was envisaged by Gandhiji? It is a misconception to think that Gandhiji thought that Indian civilisation could be built merely on agriculture. No culture or civilisation is ever built on agriculture. Civilisation and culture are built both on agriculture and industry. Even agriculture wants the support of industry to be able to fulfil its purpose to any extent. Therefore, Gandhiji said that this country should be industrialised. He put the charkha in the forefront of that industrialisation. That was the symbol of our national flag before independence. Khadi was the uniform Congressmen had to wear. And he popularised the spinning wheel; but that was only a symbol. What he wanted was that through village industries, through charkha, through Khadi the country should be industrialised. I suppose that fallacy that Gandhiji was against industrialisation is committed by many of those who call themselves his followers and who occupy the Treasury Benches today.

Gandhiji was for industrialisation. He realised, as I said, that no civilisation can be built merely on agriculture; but he wanted an indigenous kind of industrialisation. Why did he want that?—because Western industrialisation, whether it is through private industry, where the instruments of production are in the hands of private individuals, or it is industrialisation through State ownership of the instruments of production, which makes it into State capitalism, both the systems made generations of people to suffer. Why did generations of people suffer?

It is inevitable, one thing about industrialisation of the Western type—whether it is Communist or capitalist, there is not much difference between the two types, the only difference is there is more concentration in the Communist type than in the capitalist type—is the centralisation of industry. The fact that industry should be progressively mechanised is there. Centralisation and mechanisation are common features both to Communist and capitalist industrialisation. Of course, the Communists believe that they will distribute the products of this mechanised industry equitably. Whether they are doing so or not is yet a question; because the differences in income in Bolshevik countries are even greater than the differences in income in capitalist countries. But even if we take it that they are going equitably to distribute the production of big industry, what does it mean? It means that the State is the master not only in politics but also in economics. A State that rules the economic and political life of a country is bound to rule the entire life of the nation. It is bound to regiment even the thought of the people. Millions of people have lost their lives and borne martyrdom through the centuries in order to establish liberty in the world and this Communist type of economy takes away the liberty of the individual. The whole history of industrialisation shows that both these kinds of industrialisation have resulted in the destruction of people and their property; they have led to poverty and misery. For generations people have suffered. I am doubtful if any country would voluntarily pay the price that Russia has paid for its industrialisation; millions of peasants were dispossessed, and many people were liquidated and shot down. Do we want these two types of western civilisation, or do we want an industrialisation which will work smoothly, which would not make generations of people to suffer?

Do we again want an industrialisation that needs huge sums of money to be invested? That money can come either from foreign loans or some other uncertain source. You know what happens in the case of foreign loans. We have the example of Egypt now. There is no foreign loan which is without strings. If you do not want strings to be attached you will not get the loan. The strings may be apparent or they may be subtle. Whether it is America that gives the loan or it is Russia that gives it, the strings will be there.

Another fact about the contemplated industrialisation is that you have to rely upon deficit financing. Deficit financing means, for average men, the middle-classes and the poor people, great harm to their economic life. It leads to inflation. And the signs of inflation are already there. Our new Finance Minister tells us that he wants to gather in profits. There is rise in cloth prices.

**Shri Raghavachari:** He is mopping up.

**Acharya Kripalani:** True, he may be mopping up. But what is he mopping up? He is mopping up what he has printed. He over-prints and then he mops up. In the meantime, the middle classes, the lower middle classes and the poor people suffer.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Go without *dhoti*.

**Acharya Kripalani:** It is just like putting mud over the body and then going for a bath. Why put mud on yourself and then take a bath? It is a very strange way of doing things. This inflation is bound to be there, if you are going to industrialise, as you are going to through the Five Year Plan, where the emphasis is on big industries or heavy industries or key industries or basic industries or call them what you will. If this is the emphasis in your industrial policy, take it from me that you are not going to have capitalism here, but you are going to have communism, whether you like it or not.

[Acharya Kripalani]

In Russia, first came communism, and then came planning. With us, first comes planning and nationalisation, and then we are bound to be a communistic State, where there will be no liberty of the individual, whatever the communists or their fellow-travellers may say. Every sign is present that there will be dictatorial rule here, when industrialisation is complete. 40 per cent. of our industries will be in State hands, after the completion of the next Five Year Plan; and 40 per cent. more will be in state hands in another five years. That means that 80 per cent. of our industries will be in State hands. It means that the State will be the most powerful organisation. It can suppress anything it likes, and it is suppressing freedom even today.

The whole of our educational system is being centralised. Our arts are being centralised. Our drama is being centralised by *akadamis*—I do not know how to pronounce the word; I had learnt only of academies, but now, we have *akadamis*—*akadamis* for dancing, *akadamis* for music etc., all Government-managed. Text books are being printed by Government. On the top of that, we have the hero-worship of one man. So, everything is ready. Only a dictator is required, and a dictator also is there. But he has not the qualities of a dictator. Only a ruthless person is required, and we have a totalitarian State today. We are going in for it. We cannot avoid it. If we centralise economy, we are bound to centralise power. And power, as Lord Acton said, is corrupting, and absolute power is absolutely corrupting.

Therefore, we must take care. It is the duty of the Government to tell us whether they take their inspiration from Gandhiji or from else where! They are bound to tell us what their policy is. Are they having an indigenous kind of industrialisation where every home will be a factory, where every village will be factory?—factories will not be only in Ahmedabad or Bombay as it is today. Gandhiji envisaged this and, therefore, he said that everybody must do physical work. The followers of Gandhiji today are wandering from place to place. Vinoba has said that everybody must do some physical work. Why did Gandhiji want people to do physical work? Because he wanted every home to be industrialised, every village to be industrialised.

They are wrong who think that industry means only one type of industry that has been given to us by the West and that we are precluded from thinking for ourselves, whatever may be the genius of our people, whatever may be the economic requirements of our people, whatever be the extent of unemployment in our country! What does the Five Year Plan propose? It plainly says that the unemployment relieved will be to the tune of 9½ millions and it also says that the new entrants in the labour market will be 9½ million. They (the Planners) are not talking of the increase in population because if they calculate it they will have to calculate the families of the people who would want to work. They are afraid to calculate the increase in population. So they say, the new entrants will be 9½ million.

What is the investment? The investment is Rs. 4,800 crores. Each man you employ in big industry requires at least Rs. 10,000 worth machinery. What is the meaning of machinery? Why do not these people, these wise people, know that machinery means labour saving machinery? The more machinery you employ the more labour you save. In Europe they want to save labour. Here we want to utilise labour. Our population is 350 per square mile. The population in America is about 50 per square mile and the population in Russia is 18 per square mile. America is 3½ times as big as India and Russia is 7 times as big as India. Do they think that the same methods are going to work here and unemployment is going to decrease? It is impossible. It is inconceivable.

Then what is the value of this big industry? First they say, we will mechanise. When that is complete they say, we will rationalise. When rationalisation is complete my hon. friend, the Professor (referring to Shri H. N. Mukerjee) will tell you that automation must come. What is automation? Pressing the button. Every rationalisation means 1/6th or 1/8th of the people employed. Every automation means 1/20th of the people employed. Are we going to solve the unemployment problem like that? It is impossible. It will not do. The Government dare not even dismiss the servants whom they do not want. Whenever I say 'you', I do not mean you, Sir. I mean those who are sitting opposite.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** You cannot dismiss a Minister.

**Acharya Kripalani:** You cannot dismiss a Minister. You can only add to them. So far as they are concerned, they are a tribe by themselves; they are a self-perpetuating tribe. We have nothing to say about them. We are concerned with the common people. There are clerks working in offices. They are not needed there. But the Government dare not dispense with their services. And when a person is sitting idle, he destroys the discipline of the whole office. If there is one man in excess in an office, and he is not doing any job, that means the whole discipline of the office is destroyed. It is better to work with fewer people and give overtime wages than allow any superfluous people. In your factories there are people for whom you cannot find work and you cannot dismiss them. Whatever industries you have taken in hand, you cannot reemploy them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then hon. Member is going into wider fields.

**Acharya Kripalani:** What can I do? These are fundamentals. How can I avoid talking about them?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Five Year Plan discussion is coming and will have a long time to discuss all these things.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Then I will have to repeat myself. I have got to repeat and to raise my voice and because the ears that are sitting opposite are closed. I know that in the discussion on the Five Year Plan I will have to talk about all these things. What can this poor Minister (Shri Reddy) do? He does not settle policy.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** We do.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I hope he does We believe him. But when his turn comes to resign; as the late Finance Minister resigned or even the previous Finance Minister Shri Mathai resigned, he will come out with a statement and then we will know who decides. You are now in the Chair and you say, 'we decide'. But when any one of you resign we know who decides. Don't tell me this cock and bull story; I am too old to be taken in by it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us today content ourselves with khadi and village industries.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Sir, I am full of khadi, there is no question of that.

**Shrimati A. Kale** (Nagpur): Is all this relevant to the subject matter under discussion?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Perhaps, the hon. lady Member did not hear what I said.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I again submit that the Government must tell us what their basic policy is. Is it their basic policy to industrialise in the western pattern through big machines, through rationalisation and through automation or is it their intention to put into practice the plan of Gandhiji? That is the simple question I ask. If anybody calls this as irrelevant, I say she is irrelevant, she does not know what she is talking though she wears khadi. I want to know the philosophy that is behind this khadi; if you do not know

[Acharya Kripalani]

that philosophy then all your effort will be useless; it will be creating vested interests, as you are creating in the office and factories. Are you helping khadi; are you helping the village industries? No. If your plan is industrialisation be frank about it; let us talk no damn nonsense, about khadi and village industries. Gandhiji is no more. His plans can be repudiated as they are being repudiated. There is no harm in that Gandhiji did not say that his was the last word in wisdom. Things are changing. Say frankly, we stand for big industry; we are afraid that unless we have big industries we cannot defend ourselves. Plainly say that we want to nationalise big industry in State hands, and have State capitalism. Frankly say that we stand for communism in this country and want dictatorship. I have no objection to dictatorship, but I must know what is contemplated. I must know what the Government mean. I do not want you to sail under false colour of khadi though you may wear it every day. Before you appoint a commission let us know what your objective is. Let us know whether you are going the Grandhian way or the new Western way; let us know whether your objective is big industries of the western type, which you are copying.

If there is no war production, I tell you American economy would simply collapse. Why will it go down? Because production goes on increasing but the power to purchase is not there. Purchasing power does not keep pace with production.

Tell us your intentions and then appoint the Committee; we have no objection. You are appointing two Committees; you have already appointed one Committee. May I ask who appointed the Khadi and Village Industries Board? Was it appointed by the Government?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Yes, by a Resolution of the Government.

**Acharya Kripalani:** It is your Committee. Then why do you want another Committee? Why not make it (the existing Board) a statutory Committe? May I tell the Government why they want to appoint another Committee? It is because they want to keep all the strings in their own hands, that is, in the hands of the permanent service. They cannot trust any philanthropic body of persons; they cannot trust even those who have been trained under Gandhiji; but they must have administrators; for everything they must have administrators. Where is the need for another Committee? You have appointed a Committee and you have taken therein people of your choice; only you have taken them from among those who were working in the field of khadi, who were working in the field of village industries. Now what is the use of appointing another superfluous Committee? You give the new Committee statutory power. Take it from me that there will be bickerings, there will be quarrels between these two Committees. Gandhi-ites, may support you for some time, but a time will come when they will not be able to bear the pressure of the Administration, because the Administration is geared to the Western pattern. Village industries is the Eastern pattern. These two sets of people will not be able to work together. Even today, the "Khadi Board" is complaining that on the one hand the Government wants to patronise the Ambar Charkha and on the other hand they want to mechanise handlooms. They take away with the right hand what they give with their left hand. If they gave with the right hand and took away with the left hand, I can understand it, but they give with the left hand, and take away with the right hand. This is their policy. It has no meaning at all. For the information of the lady Member who interrupted me, I repeat that what I want from the Government is the statement of policy that is underlying the Bill that has been introduced for the appointment of the statutory Commission. Threfore, I may tell her that I am quite relevant and that she is irrelevant in her interruption.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The hon. Member should wait also to answer so many other questions that may be put to him by her.

**Acharya Kripalani:** What I want to wait to answer them. You give me the last word and I will tear their arguments to pieces. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The hon. Member shall have to wait for sometime more before he gets that opportunity.

**Acharya Kripalani:** What I want to know from them (Government) is their basic policy. Repeatedly the Prime Minister has said that he wants to industrialise India, with emphasis on heavy and basic industries. He wants to industrialise in the briefest possible time. When he says that, he also promises people that there will be immediate rise in the standard of living. We are also promised that labour would get its due. But strangely enough, we are repeatedly told to tighten our belts. What is the meaning of this? If an industry is to be built we have to tighten our belts; there is no doubt about it. Then, do not promise labour that it will get better conditions. Do not promise the poor people that they will have remission of taxes. Do not speak in a double voice. I have no objection to industrialisation. Scratch whatever Gandhiji did; his age is past. You have the power; you can do what you please; only be frank. Frankness is the one thing that will save the nation. This camouflage will bring about disasters.

There are thousands whom you employed in the Damodar Valley. They are doing nothing today. You are having other schemes—steel, this and that—but you cannot transfer that experienced labour from Damodar Valley to Orissa or the Central Provinces. Why? Because the whole country is suffering from the disease of provincialism. When every province is separate unit, it wants its own labour to be employed and its own officers to be employed. How can this be done? Centralised economics means centralised politics. In centralised economics, the country is considered a unit. You cannot say that you must have an industry in your area. It may not be possible to have industry there. The whole country is a unit. You will see that the heat that is generated by the SRC Report will be nothing compared to the heat that will be generated when there will be unequal distribution of economic power, when your plans will be such that somewhere there will be big industries and elsewhere there will be such industries. It is impossible to have big industries everywhere. But, if you have decentralised industry, as I said, every home can be a factory and every village can be a factory. Therefore, before you bring this Bill, I would advise you to recast it. First go and ask your superiors and ask those in whom lies the final decision on policies, be it the Planning Commission or the Chairman of the Planning Commission, ask them first to enunciate for us definite policies. Otherwise this Committee of yours, this statutory body of yours will not work, whatever you say.

**Shri Raghavachari:** After the feeling speech of my leader, I do not wish to take much time. When we struggled for independence, we did it with a view to achieve it so that in an independent country, absolute power of control shall be in the State and that control will be exercised for the best advantage of the people.

I was listening to Swami Ramananda Tirtha and he was saying to the Minister in his remarks on this Bill that the Government was not committed to the Gandhian philosophy at all. That is how he started. At

[Shri Raghavachari]

any rate, they are also saying every day that the Government is not committed to that. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill is a Bill the purpose of which is in a way to commit the country and the Government to the policy which is, in spirit, laid down by Gandhiji. Acharayaji was just saying that, if you did not wish to encourage really the village and small-scale industries, and go about encouraging large-scale centralised industries, the climate in which the village and small-scale industries can usefully and effectively function and exist becomes most precarious. That is where the real crux lies. To my mind, it appears that ever since the Government started its industrial policy, they have killed effectively the very great asset which Gandhiji and his movement built up, namely, the economics of Swadeshi. In fact, the country laboured for a very valuable asset, namely, that every man should wish to use a Swadeshi thing. Now, instead of encouraging that Swadeshi movement or the economics of Swadeshi, what has happened is, we have started industries of the foreign type in our own country, and often times, with the collaboration of the foreign industrialists. The same pattern, the same large-scale production, etc., is followed, and the same fine things to suit our taste and fashion is now being made and is available to everyone. In other words, the economics of Swadeshi is replaced or substituted by some kind of industries which produce things on a large scale. Along with it, when they have established huge institutions and invested crores and crores of rupees on them, they want to allot just a pittance—a few crores of rupees to the khadi and village industries. No doubt, to whatever extent they have helped the cottage and village industries, we must thank them and we must feel grateful. As Acharya Kripalani said, it is incongruous, and they cannot go together. I only take a very practical view of things; I have taken some trouble to read right through the entire literature that the Khadi and Village Industries Board have published. I have great admiration for the goal that they have kept before themselves, namely, the employment potential, namely creating employment to the unemployed or under-employed village population in their own places or homes.

But the real difficulty will be that unless you can find a market, unless you can find a user, unless you can find a purchaser for the things that you want this Board to encourage manufacture, the future is dark and the future of those people in the villages is doomed. As long as you give a subsidy, and as long as you give a subvention, they might manufacture the goods, and the next day or the next month, when the subsidy stops, the whole thing will stop also.

The economic situation will then result in more unemployment and greater agitation and greater confusion and all the trouble will follow.

Therefore, wisdom consists in evolving a policy whereby the production in the country must be consumed and that consumption can come either by compulsion or by creating a desire for such consumption. When things are imported I have heard, the Minister replying to "Why do you bring in foreign things into India?" as follows: that it is in the consumers interest which ought to be satisfied. There are some people who want fine things, and so he would say, "Why not I cater to them? After all, I get something by way of import duty and I can satisfy also the consumers' needs and tastes".

**Acharya Kripalani:** That is the unity of the Cabinet!

**Shri Raghavachari:** To my mind, it appears that in an independent country, if we have to prosper as independent people, the consumers' taste should be confined to, and compelled to be, for the use of Swadeshi things. If you want to cater to the taste of the consumer, you may cater to it, but along with it, you must create a taste in him for the use of Swadeshi things. Otherwise, you will kill the economics of Swadeshi.

So, the fundamental policy must be laid down. Apart from this, as I said, there is also incongruity in the preset policy. Nevertheless, what I feel is this. So far, the Board functioned without a statutory backing. It was created no doubt to grant, some money for village industries. But now, the Government has come forward with this measure to establish a Commission. However, the very Government which is here laying down today its own policies, may, tomorrow change its policy with its majority and this Bill might be scrapped. I perfectly see it. Today, the Board which had been created under the administrative control or executive powers of the Government is now being converted into a statutory body, a Commission. Once a statutory body is created, it is not so susceptible, it is not so changeable as an executive committee. To that extent, to my mind, this Bill should be welcomed, because, it commits the nation, it commits the Parliament and also the Government to a kind of policy and economy. If in this process it tries to alter or change, it may have to explain and answer on the floor of the House formally and through a piece of legislation. To that extent, this is an important measure.

There is another point. It is not only that Government's policy cannot change very often. Executive power is also subject to whims and fancies of the individual Ministers. In the first or second year, on the Budget discussions, I took the trouble of telling the then Minister who was in charge of village industries; "you have to change your philosophy, it is not only the policy that is concerned; you must change your philosophy too. I feel that with your no conviction in village industries, with your preference to foreign large-scale industries and things of that kind, I have no hope that something will come out of it". I did say that on the floor of the House. He assured me that decentralisation and small-scale industries are of paramount importance, and the question of top priority is being actively considered by the Government. Later on came this Board and its activities. Therefore, I say that unless a statute like this commits the Government and the country to a policy of this kind, it is always liable to change according to the whims and fancies of Ministers. If a Gandhian Minister or Minister with full faith in Ghandhian philosophy is in charge, he may possibly nominate some of them to the Commission under the Bill and they may serve the country and bring about some results. If he is a person who has no belief in it, in the name of this Commission, he may bring in people who will encourage other things. I welcome the provisions of this Bill to the extent that it commits the Government and the country and that is something that gives hope.

The industries to which this Bill is supposed to apply at present are given in the Schedule. There are provisions in the Bill in clause 3 by which other industries may be brought into the Schedule. I hope and pray that the present Minister—I may be pardoned for saying this—he comes from a neighbouring State and in a way, my own State also—I have not found him not having faith in the Gandhian philosophy as I found the other Minister who was in charge of Industries then—that the present Minister has some faith in Gandhian philosophy. Fortunately, these things are to be managed and controlled by him. A little more may come out of it. I appeal to him that some other industries which really matter may be included in the Schedule under the powers conferred under clause 3.

Another thing that I wish to submit is this. Unless and until the products of these industries are made marketable and consumable in the country, no amount of paper policy and the appointment of the Commis-

[Shri Raghavachari]

sion will be of any use. In a village it is so difficult to start an industry of the type mentioned here and make it economical unless you find a market for its products. The poor man in the village itself is unable to consume them because he has no purchasing power. In the townsmen, you have created a taste for foreign things or finer things an therefore the result will be similar to what has happened in the field of Khadi. All of us wear Khadi and we put on the Khaddar cap and say Khaddar is the symbol of everything. And our own leaders say Khaddar is economically unsound. I had occasion to say here once—on the same occasion that I mentioned earlier—if your leaders say that Khadi is not economically sound, please for Heaven's sake give up putting on the Khaddar cap and the Khaddar dress. Is it simply to deceive the world or to get some votes? I do not believe it to be economically so unsound. It is perfectly sound because it can afford occupation to a poor man in moments of his unemployment.

6 P.M.

I was saying that the taste for our goods must be created. Until you do that either in the country or outside, the purpose of this Bill will not be achieved. For instance, the handloom products are very much in need in America. This is a very happy thing. But still we want to encourage more auto-looms and power looms and not hand looms. With more handlooms, more markets may be found outside as well as inside the country. We have been crying and Member after Member every day puts questions and exposes the Government on two or three points, for instance the Ambar Charkha and expansion of spindles. The Ministries seem to be at loggerheads if not at war with each other. They say: "So many million yards of cloth is required. Unless power looms come, we will have to go naked. Therefore we start power looms." In that way, in policies there is such a great variance. You should have one policy, for instance that hand-looms must be encouraged, Ambar Charkha should be encouraged and not spindles in the mills. As far as oil is concerned, *ghanis* and not the expellers. How can these two things compete with each other. Similarly, in almost every other aspect, these village industries or these small-scale industries can succeed only when you make not only the production but also the consumption assured. Therefore I welcome the Bill as I said.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Should I presume that the hon. Member is going to conclude now?

**Shri Raghavachari:** I am concluding.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should conclude now.

**Shri Raghavachari:** *Khaddar vastra swavilamban* is one of the theories of this Board, that is everybody takes a vow that he will use the cloth made by himself or in his village. The theory is very nice but will it be practicable? If no more mill cloth is made available, a man is compelled to make cloth for himself and then wear it. Similarly, the theory of *swadeshi avalamban* or using our own goods. All these are things which must come from a spirit generated in the country and taste created for them. In other words, unless swadeshi is encouraged by our own use, by our own example, it is not possible for these things to flourish and spread.

I hope the Minister and the new boards that are being created will certainly provide opportunities for more occupations and employment avenues in the villages; and all these occupations and industries must be things that are based on the agricultural produce, the processing of those articles that people consume. I hope that these expectations will be fulfilled.

I support the Bill.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** May I just know one thing? Do you propose to stick to the schedule and finish this Bill today?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I know the number of hon. Members who yet want to speak on this Bill?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** If you want to finish the discussion of this Bill today, I do not want to speak. But if you do not want to finish today, then I would like to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I find that there are still about a dozen more Members who want to speak.

When the decision was taken, I was not in the Chair. The decision was taken by the House that all stages of this Bill will be concluded today......

**Some Hon. Members:** It was not so.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If that was the sense of the House, then hon. Members shall have to forego the temptation of speaking now. Otherwise, what will happen is that this Bill shall have to be postponed to the next session, and I do not think any Member would like this Bill to be postponed to the next session.

**Some Hon. Members:** We shall sit for some more time and finish the discussion today.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So, with the permission of the House, I would call upon the Minister now.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I have followed the debate very carefully, and I have listened with attention to the points made by the various hon. Members. I do not want to take up the time of the House at this stage, because the House has decided that all the stages of the Bill should be gone through, that is to say, we should complete not only the consideration of the Bill but also the clause-by-clause discussion of the Bill and the third reading today itself.

I am sorry the hon. Member who made the most impassioned speech in the debate, Acharaya Kripalani, is not here.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I am here.

**An Hon. Member:** He is there at the back. He has crossed the floor!

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Anyway, I am sorry I missed his presence, when I made my motion and explained the reasons why I was making the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

This is not the occasion, nor have I the time to deal with the various policy aspects that he raised on the floor of the House. I would like to answer him in just one or two sentences, by saying that the policy of the Government of India in regard to the industrialisation of this country, that is to say, the industrial policy of Government, whether it be in regard to heavy industries or decentralised industries, or khadi and village industries, is embodied in the Indian Industrial Policy Resolution that was placed on the Table of the House, and was read by the Prime Minister in this House in April this year. I would also like to invite the attention of the House to the Second Five Year Plan which has already been approved by this House....

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Not yet approved.

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** It is coming up for discussion shortly.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** It is going to be discussed in this House shortly. That will be the occasion for raising some of the very general and very important policy aspects that were raised by Acharya Kripalani.

So far as I am concerned, for the purpose of this Bill, I would like to state that this Bill is in consonance with, and is in conformity with the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India and the Second Five Year Plan which the Government of India have placed before this House and the country. That, in essence, is my reply to the various points that he was pleased to make.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

My second point is that this Bill has been discussed thoroughly, and at various stages, with the Planning Commission and with the other Ministries concerned. My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani said, go back with this Bill, consult your superiors, consult the Planning Commission, consult so-and-so, and then come to this House with a revised Bill or some other thing. My simple answer to him is that all that has been done, and there is no need to go back to the Planning Commission or to any other agency or authority, with a view to modify this Bill.

So this Bill has been placed before this House after a good deal of consideration. Considerable thought has been given to it and it is after very mature and close consideration of all aspects of the question that the Government have placed this Bill before this House.

Another point I would like to mention is this. It is apprehended or it is imagined that the Government are trying to force something down the unwilling throats of those people who are very experienced in khadi and village industries, whose whole life has been devoted to the development of khadi and village industries. There again, I would like to point out that the clauses of this Bill have been discussed with the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, including its Chairman, on more than one occasion, and I am in a position to say that the provisions of this Bill have received the concurrence of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, by and large. I would also like to inform the House that during the last six months or so, I have received many letters from the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Board that we should take prompt steps in order to see this Bill through. In other words, the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Board as a whole have been looking forward to the passage of this Bill in this House, and they are expecting that this enactment will go through both Houses and will receive the assent of the President. That will show that so far as the broad approach is concerned, we have got the willing consent of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Several other points were made in the course of the debate. It is not possible for me to refer to all of them. But I would like to refer to one or two important matters. The point was raised why there should be a Board and another body called the Commission. Why should there be, as one hon. Member called, a system of diarchy in regard to this very important matter? In the course of my earlier speech, I explained why a Commission was necessary and why a separate Board also was necessary. I said that the advisory part should be separated from the executive responsibility and that the advisory function should be the job of the bigger Board that we had envisaged, and that the Commission, a compact Commission—compactness is a necessity when we have to deal with executive and administrative matters—should be in charge of the executive side. There is no inherent conflict between the two and it will be only seeing a very dark side of the picture—the darkest side of the picture—when you say that there will be conflict between the two and in course of time this will be unworkable.

Another fear that may be lurking in the minds of some hon. Members is that perhaps this Commission is going to be manned by administrative officers or ICS people or IAS people or, as some hon. Members call at times, sun-dried bureaucrats, and that there will be clash between the Advisory Board, which will be manned by people experienced in these khadi and village industries, and the Commission, which will be something of a different complexion—that oil and water will not mix. I have no such fear. For one thing, I do not anticipate what the complexion of the Commission will be. But I cannot imagine that people conversant with khadi and village industries, people who have dedicated their lives for this great cause, will not be members of the Commission. I do not see any reason why they cannot be members of the Commission. It may be that some such experienced persons will be members of the Commission; it may also be that one or two administrative officers, who have a fund of administrative experience, will be members of the Commission. So it is too early to anticipate and assume certain things and to pass one's judgment on such assumptions. For my part, it shall be my endeavour—and it will be the endeavour of the Government—to constitute the Commission in such a way and to constitute the Advisory Board in such a way that the respective functions that they will be called upon to discharge under this Act will be discharged harmoniously and in the spirit of teamwork. I am optimistic about it.

Another aspect, which I have mentioned earlier. This Board that we are thinking of is bound to be a big body, bound a larger body than what it is at present. Some representation for industries will have to be given as some hon. Member suggested; representation to the States will have to be given and the experienced people in the sphere of national work will have to be on the Board. So, the Board is likely to be a body with a strength of say, about 20 or 25. The present strength is only 15. Now, I ask, how can such a large body, comprising of representatives of the several interests which I have just mentioned, take it upon its shoulders the responsibility for the implementation of programmes. I fail to understand the practicability of it; I fail to understand the feasibility of it. It is for that reason that a Commission is proposed to be constituted.

One hon. Member said that this Bill, if it is passed, on the present lines, will result in centralisation. I think it was my hon. friend Shri Sharma who said that. That point has effectively been answered by my hon. friend Shri Ramanand Tirtha who said that the Bill will not take away the characteristic of decentralisation and there need be no apprehension about that.

I am afraid my friend Sharmaji's experience of financial advisers is rather unfortunate. I see no reason why we have to doubt the competence of the financial advisers, that they will not take the necessary steps to exercise their powers in such a way as not only to safeguard the financial interests but also to safeguard the larger national interests. It is not proper, I submit, to pass general remarks based on stray experience.

One hon. Member pointed out that there should be a committee to recruit persons who are going to be appointed after this Bill is passed. Most of our concerns under the Companies Act or corporations of this kind have selection committees constituted and they follow prescribed procedures of their own; and after following such procedure appointments are made. I do not think any hon. Member need have any apprehension regarding that aspect.

Several other matters of detail have been raised during the course of the debate and I would not like to refer to all of them at this stage. But, I would like to say something regarding the question that was raised and the ruling given by you. I find that the industries listed here in this Bill—almost all of them—are either covered by Entry 33 in the Concurrent List or by certain specific entries in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. If at all there is one item which does not come within the purview of either of these, it is the cottage match industry. But, as I said, the Government is satisfied that this Bill related to Entry 44 of the Union List and Government will stand by that.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

Now, I have only to commend the motion that I have made for the unanimous acceptance of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of khadi and village industries and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 2.**— (*Definitions*)

*Amendment made*:
Page 1, line 13—

*omit* "All-India".

—[*Shri K. C. Reddy*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4.**—(*Establishment and constitution of the Commission*)

*Amendment made*:

Page 2, line 20—

*omit* "All-India".

—[*Shri K. C. Reddy*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

**New Clause 5A**

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I beg to move:

Page 2—

*after* line 32, *insert:*

> "5A. *Financial Adviser of the Commission.*—The Central Government shall appoint a person, not being a member, to be the Financial Adviser to the Commission."

I have explained my reasons already as to why this amendment is being moved. I do not think I need add anything to them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

*after* line 32, *insert*:

> "5A. *Financial Adviser of the Commission.*—The CentralGov ernment shall appoint a person, not being a member, to be the Financial Adviser to the Commission."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That clause 5A be added to the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5A was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 9:**— (*Constitution of the Board*)

*Amendment made*:

Page 3, line 18—

*omit* "All-India".

—[*Shri K. C. Reddy*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

**Clause 12**— (*Term of office and conditions of service of chairman etc.*

*Amendment made*:

Page 4, line 2—

*after* "other members" *insert*:

"and of the Financial Adviser to the Commission".

—[*Shri K. C. Reddy*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 12, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses* 13 *to* 24 *were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 25.**—(*Power to make rules*)

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: I beg to move:

(i) Page 8, line 15—

*after* "other members" *insert*:—"and of the Financial Adviser to the Commission".

(ii) Page 8, line 26—

*add* at the end:—"and the Financial Adviser to the Commission".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: There is another amendment by Shri K. C. Sodhia. I think he is not wishing to move it.

**Shri K. C. Sodhia**: No, Sir. I want to move it. It is amendment No. 12. Now that the whole thing is going to the Commission, and this House has only five or ten minutes given to it at the time of the Budget, I would press that my amendment be accepted; it only says that all rules made under this section shall be laid before Parliament, and that is a very reasonable amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: I hope the Government is accepting it.

**Shri K. C. Reddy**: I am not accepting the amendment as it is worded. But I am making a slight alteration to it which I hope will satisfy the hon. Member and I am prepared to accept it with that alteration. This is in accordance with similar clauses which we have introduced in our recent legislations to provide for subordinate legislation of the kind that the hon. Member has in view.

I beg to move:

Page 9—

*after* line 3, *add*

"(3) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: I shall put all the three amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 8, line 15—

*after* "other members" *insert*:

"and of the Financial Adviser to the Commission".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The question is:

Page 8, line 26—

*add* at the end:

"and the Financial Adviser to the Commission."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 9—

*after* line 3, *add*:

"(3) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 26.**— (*Power to make regulations*)

*Amendment made*:

Page 9, line 13—

*after* "the secretary" *insert*:

"and the Financial Adviser to the Commission."

—[*Shri K. C. Reddy*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1.**— (*Short title and extent*)

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Judging from the speech of the hon. Minister, I understand that he is quite satisfied with the explanation that he was pleased to give. It is only by way of accommodating him that I wanted to place my amendment. If he is satisfied, I do not press my amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, that is all right. There are two amendments to clause 1—Nos. 2 and 8.

*Amendments made*: (i) Page 1, line 5—

*omit* "All-India".

(ii) Page 1, line 6—

*for* "1955" *substitute* "1956".

—[*Shri K. C. Reddy*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is then the Enacting Formula and the Title. There is an amendment, No. 1, to the Enacting Formula.

*Amendment made*:

Page 1, line 1—

*for* "Sixth Year" *substitute* "Seventh Year"

—[*Shri K. C. Reddy*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I will take only one minute.

**Shri Raghavachari:** I want to put one question.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas): Sir, if they are going to be allowed, all the twelve Members who want to speak should be given a chance. (*Interruptions*) They have found the way. Let the Government call the 'Ayes'.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The 'Ayes' are coming even without my asking. So, I request the hon. Member, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, to forego his desire to speak.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

6-30 P.M.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the* 3rd *September,* 1956.

## DAILY DIGEST

[*Saturday, 1st September, 1956*]

COLUMNS

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 5179—83

In view of the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant), the Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri H. N. Mukerjee regarding the situation alleged to have arisen as a result of bomb explosions in Delhi.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 5183—84

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service Rules, 1956, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1782, dated the 11th August, 1956.

(2) A copy of the statement on the flood situation in the country.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . . . 5184—85

(1) Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 30th August, 1956, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the National Highways Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 13th August, 1956.

(2) Secretary also reported to Lok Sabha a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha concurred with the motion to refer the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee

COLUMNS

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . . 5186

Forty-first Report was adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED . . 5187—88

Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill was introduced.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ADOPTED . . . 5189—5291

Further discussion on the Resolution *re*: continuance in force of the Proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Travancore-Cochin was concluded and the Resolution was adopted

BLLS PASSED . . 5211—5332

The following Bills were considered and passed:

(1) Public Debt (Amendment) Bill. 5211—13

(2) Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill. 5214—28

(3) All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill. 5228—5332

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1956—

Consideration and passing of the Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Bill.

---